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Local News of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5 and 10.

Soviets Land Behind Nazis; Ship Afire at Fore River; Brazil Breaks Axis Ring

The World's Day—March 27, 1942

The War: Russians Land Back of Nazi Lines

Russia: The Moscow Radio said Russian troops had been landed from warships behind the German lines in a big surprise movement on Far Northern Murmansk front. [Other details: Page 8.]

In the Air: Heavy British bombers dropped two-ton explosives on the Nazi Krupp munitions works for the second successive night. British admitted loss of 13 bombers. Heavy German raids continued on Malta. [Page 7.]

Africa: British desert patrols advanced 40 miles to inflict casualties on Axis troops at Halegh el Eleba, 20 miles northeast of El Mechili.

Philippines: Corregidor, American-held fortress in Manila Bay, has been bombed almost without cease for 24 hours.

Australia: President Quezon of the Philippines has arrived in Australia with his War Cabinet. Gen. Thomas Blamey has been named Commander in Chief of Allied forces in Australia under General MacArthur.

Burma: Chinese were holding out in Burma although surrounded by Japanese.

New England: Ship on Fire at Fore River Yard

A small fire occurred today in a ship under construction at the Fore River shipyard of the Bethlehem Steel Company in Quincy, Mass. A small amount of waste oil caught fire below decks when a boiler was lighted but the fire was extinguished with hand equipment within a few minutes. Damage was negligible. Quincy fire apparatus responded in accordance with routine precautions but their assistance was not needed.

[The name of the vessel, although printed earlier in a Boston newspaper, has been withheld at the request of the Public Relations Office of the First Naval District.]

Ninety per cent of Massachusetts towns have accumulated cash surpluses to help cushion financial problems anticipated after the war. [Page 2.]

Americas: Axis Spy Ring Broken in Brazil

Brazilian police, announcing the smashing of "the biggest and most widespread spy organization ever discovered in the Western Hemisphere," arrested 280 Germans, Japanese, and Italians and seized four powerful secret radio stations.

National: Food Ship Leaves New York for Greece

Bound for Greece with a cargo of food, the motorship Sicilia sailed from New York under safe conduct guarantees from the United States, Britain, Germany and Italy. The trip was arranged by the International Red Cross and the ship was leased by the Greek War Relief Association.

Minnesota's Republican Governor, Harold E. Stassen, a candidate for a third term in the November election, announced he has joined the Naval Reserve and plans to resign as Governor—if re-elected—to enter active service in April, 1943, at the close of the next legislative session.

Charles A. Lindbergh has accepted Henry Ford's offer of a position in the engineering research department of the company's Willow Run bomber plant, the Ford Motor Company announced.

Officials of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, declining to comment on charges by Thurman Arnold of the Justice Department before a Senate committee that the company "stifled" independent synthetic rubber production in the United States, pointed out they expected to be called before the committee to testify. [Page 3.]

In Europe: Deat Uninjured in Bomb Attack

A bomb was thrown at Marcel Déat, French newspaper publisher and pro-German collaborationist. The bomb did not explode and M. Déat was reported unhurt.

King George VI will radiocast to the British Empire at 9 p. m.—4 p. m. Eastern War Time—March 28 in connection with the British National Day of Prayer.

Admiral William H. Standley, new United States Ambassador to Russia, arrived in Cairo, Egypt, en route to his post.

Bulgaria and Hungary were disclosed to have signed a secret mutual assistance pact directed against Rumania as Nazis sought to keep order in the Balkans. Hitler was said to have induced King Boris of Bulgaria to break relations with Russia. [Page 1.]

Spain called up recruits who normally would not have been called until 1943, according to dispatches from Bern, Switzerland.

Consumer News: 75,000 Refrigerators Released

Freezing orders were lifted on about 75,000 domestic electric refrigerators, permitting their unrestricted retail sale. By this War Production Board order about one-tenth of the total number which will be accumulated before refrigerator production is discontinued, April 30, will be released.

Allocations of copper were halted to the Rural Electrification Administration. Henceforth, War Production Board officials said, the REA—set up to carry electricity to farms—must make application for copper the same as any private utility.

The War Production Board ordered the nation's tea consumption cut in half to conserve dwindling tea supplies. The order was intended, the board said, to stretch the stocks on hand in this country on Jan. 1—which it was said would have lasted six months unless restricted—to a full year's supply.

Washington: WPB Opens 13 Regional Offices

Thirteen regional offices are being established by the War Production Board at key points in the nation to speed up field work and save individuals from making trips to Washington. [Page 5.]

Legislation to increase the national debt limit from $65,000,000,000 to $125,000,000,000 was sent by Congress to the White House.

Obliteration "as soon as possible" of all directional markers for aircraft within 150 miles of the Atlantic, Pacific and Gulf Coasts has been ordered, the Civil Aeronautics Administration said, at the request of the Army.

Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander in Chief of the United States Fleet, formally took over the additional post of Chief of Naval operations. [Page 8.]

Most differences between the United States and the Pétain Government of France have been reconciled, the State Department said. The department admitted that relations remain on a day-to-day basis. [Page 1.]

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Weather Predictions

RAIN FAIR WARMER COLDER — TONIGHT

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Ickes Moves To Avert N. E. Fuel Shortage

Changes in distribution to bring 5,000,000 more barrels; price of gas is advanced half-cent.

As retail gasoline prices were advanced one-half cent in Boston today, word came from Oil Coordinator Harold L. Ickes in Washington of changes in distribution which he believes will bring 5,000,000 additional barrels of industrial fuel oil into the East during the next five weeks.

This emergency program was designed to ease acute shortages, presently threatening to close certain New England war production plants. The moves of Mr. Ickes resulted from the urgent pleas of New England oil men and industrialists.

The advance in retail gasoline prices followed closely upon the granting of permission in Washington to up wholesale prices one-half cent a gallon. Regular gas moved from 18 to 18½ cents; premium gas rose from 20 to 20½ cents.

Some stations made the advance late yesterday, according to Frederick H. Moore, Executive Secretary of the Retail Gasoline Dealers Association of Massachusetts, but the majority did not go up until today.

The changes in the oil distribution setup, momentarily expected during the past few days, included stipulation as to types of refining, regulation of gasoline refining, and transfer of additional rail tank cars from the Middle West and Southwest to the Northeast.

Major specific industry actions called for were outlined by Mr. Ickes as follows:

1. Obtaining for distribution such stocks of heavy fuel oil as are now in consumers' storage facilities, in district 1, east coast, in excess of consumers' immediate requirements.

2. So altering the operation of refining facilities in the east during the period from March 27 to April 30, as to increase the yield of heavy fuel oil with an equivalent reduction in the yield of gasoline.

3. Raising the gravity of heavy fuel oil now in storage at refineries, and delivered from refineries or refinery terminals in the east, from March 27 to April 30, by adding lighter fuel oils to this heavy fuel oil.

4. Loading and shipping 2,000,000 barrels of heavy fuel oil by rail tank car from district 2 (midwest), to the east between March 27 and April 30.

5. Loading 1,000,000 barrels of heavy fuel oil from district 3 (southwest), to the east by ship tanker between March 27 and April 15, in addition to those cargoes presently scheduled.

In addition to the specific steps which the industry will take under the program, Mr. Ickes directed that all oil companies:

1. Stop the short hauling of oil by tank car over distances of less than 100 miles; 2. Load and unload tanks cars on a 7-days-a-week basis; 3. Load, unload and operate trucks on a 24-hours-a-day basis;

Continued on Page 18, Column 6

Corregidor Bombed for 24 Hours; Allies Agree on Pacific War Council; Arnold Urges U.S. Control on Cartels

Tells Senate inquiry of cables sent by Standard Oil Co. to Axis-ruled firms.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 27 — Thurman Arnold today urged Congress to require registration of all future cartel agreements between American and foreign corporations.

The Assistant Attorney General made his recommendation as he continued disclosures of intimate co-operation between the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and the German Dye Trust before the Truman Committee. He read documents into the Senate records indicating that:

1. On Feb. 20, 1941, after the fall of France, Standard reaffirmed in cables to Germany that its cartel patent agreement on synthetic rubber and gasoline with the I. G. Farben Company "has not been wiped out."

2. On Sept. 11, 1939, anticipating State Department action "unfavorable to American-Japanese trade," Standard cabled to Yokohama "we consider it timely for us to organize with Japanese partners whose influence would be valuable later toward our re-establishment after any interruptions in our trade."

Gas for Italian Line

3. Standard made aviation gasoline available to the Italian aviation line, at Rio de Janeiro, in 1941 although official memos pointed out that it was evading the British blockade, and although the State Department advised it that export licenses would be refused if asked. It made the supplies available from its great Aruba refinery in South America.

4. Further evidence was offered that Standard held up production of synthetic rubber in the United States by turning its own research discoveries over to Germany (in return for German discoveries on synthetic gasoline) and stifling production of synthetic rubber in America itself.

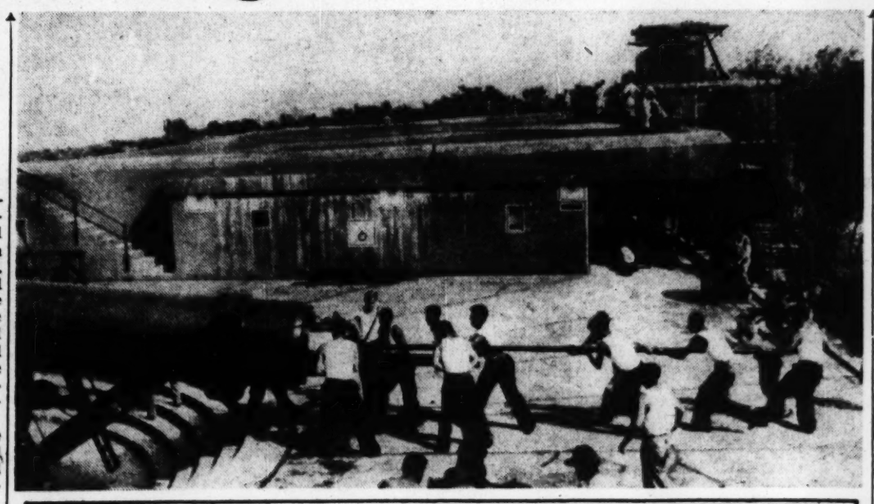
5. Standard's cartel agreement with the Hitler-dominated I. G. Farben Co. led it to withhold synthetic toluol shipments and process to powder companies in 1940.

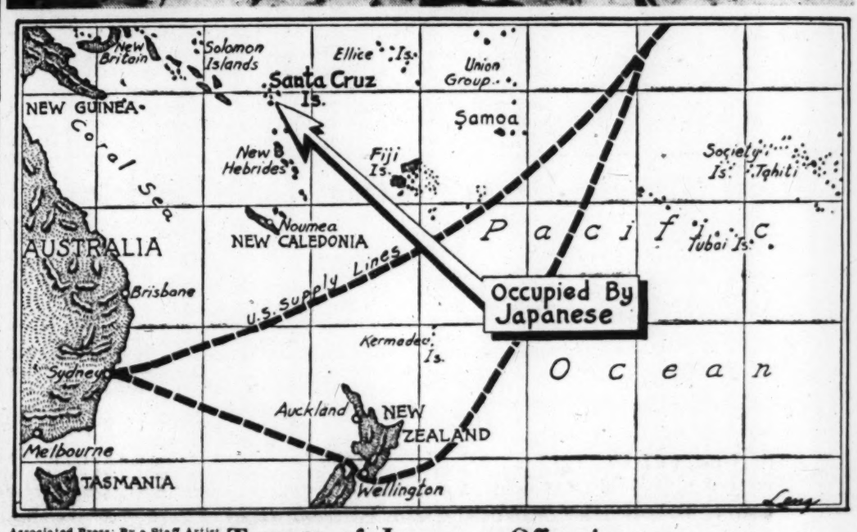
Mr. Arnold at one point referred to "simple-minded businessmen" and later amended it to "commercial-minded businessmen," in attempting to explain the apparent lack of patriotism of American executives dealing with Hitler.

"They appeared to take the view that 'the war is going to be over in a couple of years and let's not have it interfere any more than possible with legitimate business."

Mr. Arnold read records of Standard Oil Company officials which he asserted indicated an

Continued on Page 18, Column 6





Associated Press; By a Staff Artist **Targets of Japanese Offensive**

Above: This is one of the 12-inch disappearing rifles at Fort Mills on Corregidor Island in Manila Bay which has been under almost continuous attack from Japanese bombers for 24 hours. Below: Santa Cruz islands are reported from Tokyo to have been occupied by the Japanese, thereby offering a possible new threat to American supply lines to Australia.

Quezon is in Australia; Tokyo reports seizure of vital island on Allied supply line.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

Japanese have bombed Corregidor, Manila Bay fortress, almost continuously for 24 hours and are still continuing. President Quezon of the Philippines, with his War Cabinet, has arrived in Australia.

It is clear from these two news items that Japan is expected to make a determined attempt to crush the American-Filipino defense of Bataan.

If Tokyo reports are true that the Japanese have occupied Santa Cruz Islands, east of the Solomons, it would appear that the Japanese are also maneuvering to threaten American supply lines to Australasia rather than to make a direct attack on Australia, of which so far there have been no signs.

In any event the Australians are rapidly organizing a formidable defense. Gen. Douglas MacArthur, having established the necessary contacts with the Australian Government through his visit to Canberra, returned to his own headquarters. It was announced that Gen. Sir Thomas Blamey, of Australia, will serve as his second in command. The Allied Army in the Commonwealth includes those Australians who were scheduled to be returned from other fronts for the defense of the island-continent, who have all returned.

The measures which America is taking to meet this new challenge in the Pacific are not known. The raids organized by the Pacific fleet so far—on Marcus and Wake Islands and the Gilberts—have not secured any possible bases, since none of them have been occupied.

Apart from the Philippines, the main force of the Japanese attack at the moment is being directed at Burma, an attack which has been facilitated by occupation of the Andaman Islands in the Bay of Bengal, since the Japanese fleet is now in undisturbed occupation of Rangoon harbor and able to keep the troops fully supplied.

Chinese surrounded at Toungoo on the main railroad to Mandalay were still holding out, but the rapidity with which the Japanese by-passed Toungoo and occupied the air field eight miles to the north has made the Chinese position extremely precarious—particularly since their retreat northward has been cut off.

To the west of the Toungoo fighting and further south are rather small British forces some 40 miles south of Prome guarding the road to the

Continued on Page 18, Column 1

Vichy's Pledges Avoid Break With U.S.; Hitler Plans 'Food Arsenal' in France

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 27—The dangerously thin thread of Franco-American diplomatic friendship had been strengthened somewhat today as authoritative sources here stated that most present differences between the two countries had been patched up, but admitted that relations were on a day-to-day basis.

With Vichy agreeing to limit aid to Axis forces in North Africa to that provided for in the Franco-German armistice and promising to keep the French fleet out of German hands, the State Department appears satisfied that the French Chief of State, Marshal Philippe Pétain, is still anxious to stave off all-out collaboration with Berlin.

At the same time, however, American officials warn that the French Government is probably not in a position to resist further German demands if they are made on a "give in or else—" basis.

So far as can be ascertained, Washington will continue its policy of extending small favors to Vichy in the hope of counteracting German pressure and of preserving so far as possible traditional Franco-American friendship.

Asset to United Nations

Although the maintenance of diplomatic relations with Vichy has been severely and continuously criticized here, both the White House and the State Department are apparently convinced that the cordiality existing between Marshal Pétain and Rear Admiral William D. Leahy, the United States Ambassador, is a valuable asset to the United Nations and must be preserved so long as compatible with highest American interests.

While Vichy apparently admits that substantial aid was permitted to go from French Tunisia to Italian Libya during the crucial stage of the British effort to drive the Axis forces under Field Marshal Erwin Rommel from North Africa, it has now assured Washington that such action will not be repeated.

Still more important, according to war officials here, is the categorical assurance from Vichy that the French fleet, whose acquisition by Germany would be equal to a victorious campaign, will not be turned over to Berlin.

Blame Put on Darlan

The French are also understood to have given a satisfactory explanation of the recent transfer of the 26,500-ton battleship Dunkerque from Mers-El-Kebir, Algeria, to Toulon without advance notice to the United States, despite previous assurance that Washington would be notified when such important transfers were contemplated.

There is strong suspicion here that the Dunkerque was moved by the order of Admiral Francois Darlan, the pro-Axis French Vice-Premier, and that Marshal Pétain may not have been notified until the action

Continued on Page 18, Column 5

Meeting of Pétain And Laval Reported

By the Associated Press

Berlin

From German broadcasts, March 27.

Dispatches from Vichy reported today that Marshal Pétain and his former Deputy Premier, Pierre Laval, met yesterday morning in the Forest of Randan near Vichy and, said sources close to M. Laval, described the meeting as "the reverse of Dec. 13."

No details were disclosed nor was there any official confirmation of the meeting.

"It was especially impossible," the dispatch from Vichy said, "to find out whether Laval once more would be given a seat in the Government."

French Army rivalries described at Riom trial: Page 6.

By a Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CLERMONT-FERRAND, France, March 27—A combination of German pressure and serious lack of food is driving the Vichy group to a bold frontal attack against one of the most entrenched elements in French national life—the small farmer. The Pétain regime is attempting to launch a vast project for organizing agriculture on a corporative basis.

This project is intended to involve all the peasants and the entire agricultural population—more than 20,000,000 persons.

With an underfed country which has required continuous effort by all tillers of the soil to maintain at even the present low standard of existence, all the numerous and varied agricultural districts can produce cannot meet the present needs of the country. If this were possible, all the countries border-

Continued on Page 18, Column 2

Bulgaria and Hungary Sign Secret Pact Against Rumania

By Derek Patmore
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ISTANBUL, Turkey, March 27—Bulgaria and Hungary have signed a secret pact of mutual assistance directed against Rumania.

The treaty was concluded at the Rila Monastery in Bulgaria during the recent visit of the Hungarian Chief of Staff, Field Marshal Franz Zombathelyi, to Sofia.

Consummation of this maneuver by two Balkan satellites of the Axis against a third "ally" has aroused indignation in Berlin. Since the outbreak of the war Germany has sought to maintain some degree of unity in the Balkans in order to protect its southern flank.

[The Associated Press reported in a dispatch from Bern, Switzerland, on March 23, that Hungary and Bulgaria were rumored to have agreed secretly to support each other in retaining areas of Rumania which they annexed under the Nazi-dictated Vienna Agreement of 1940.]

Hitler Demands Explanations

I have learned from well informed neutral sources that Hitler has sharply demanded an explanation from both the Hungarian and Bulgarian Governments. The Nazi Ambassador in Budapest, Heinz von Jagow, is said to have pointed out to Hungary that during the partitioning of Yugoslavia Hungary occupied the islands and part of the territory along the River Sava which belonged to Croatia without the consent of the German Government.

Indeed it is now understood that former Hungarian Prime Minister Dr. Ladislaus de Bardossy was intimately connected with the negotiations for the Rila Pact. This is said to have been one of the reasons for his sudden resignation.

One of the immediate results of the Rila pact is that eight Hungarian divisions instead of going to Russia are now stationed along the Hungarian-Rumanian frontier.

Meanwhile, it is reported from Bucharest that Rumania, alarmed by this secret agreement, has itself formed a pact of mutual assistance with Croatia and Slovakia and Rumanian divisions are also stationed along the Transylvania frontier. This sudden Balkan upheaval infuriated Hitler and his meetings this week with King Boris of Bulgaria were believed very stormy.

King Linked to Pact

Incidentally, the Rila Monastery where the secret pact between Hungary and Bulgaria was signed,

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Fall River Strikers Reject NWLB Call to Return to Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FALL RIVER, Mass., March 27—Formal appeal by the National War Labor Board to erturn to work as their duty to their country was quickly turned down here today by a mass meeting covering 18,000 strikers in 19 cotton mills engaged in war production.

Decision to continue to stay out followed the reading of a message from the War Labor Board calling on the strikers to resume production of essential war materials immediately. The letter was flown here and read to the meeting by Thomas F. Neblett, Chief Mediator for the Board.

The tie-up thus became the most stubborn in New England to develop since the war began. It is purely an inter-union row.

The next step was deemed among officials of other labor agencies to be up to the War Labor Board.

In a statement issued by the strikers shortly after their vote, they declared they were "determined not to be dominated by the C. I. O.," and insisted that they be allowd to bargain on a craft basis.

Th strikers consist of a minority group of craftsmen who are staying away from their jobs in an effort to preserve their old bargaining rights. The craftsmen are outnumbered more than 10 to one

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

War Moves on Six Wide Fronts Include Strategy in Pacific

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 27—President Roosevelt, the Military High Command, and Congress joined today in prosecuting the war, on six different fronts, and developments of far-reaching importance followed each other in rapid succession. The most significant were these:

1. An agreement has been reached between Canberra, Washington, and London on the formation of a Pacific War Council, with headquarters here, and formal announcement can be expected shortly. It is understood that the new Council will give all of the United Nations with interests in the Pacific a voice in strategy and supply, that the membership will include at present the United States, Australia, New Zealand, Great Britain, Canada, the Netherlands, and perhaps China, although China's war role is confined to the Asiatic mainland.

2. Close co-operation between the Army and Navy is an outstanding part of the greatly strengthened defenses of Hawaii, Assistant Secretary of War John J. McCloy said today.

Mr. McCloy, who returned recently from a trip to the West Coast and Hawaii during which he studied particularly evacuation of Japanese from defense areas, said that a "very marked" development of air installations was the most impressive factor in the strengthened Hawaiian defenses.

Air-Borne Forces

3. Establishment of a new command to expand the training of para-troops and begin the training of glider-borne ground forces was announced by the Army. The new command, located at Fort Bragg, N. C., will be headed by Col. William C. Lee, the Army's pioneer in parachute operations.

4. War materials and the shipping necessary to deliver them—promised to Russia were given first priority today under an order issued by President Roosevelt. It was stated authoritatively at the White House.

The Maritime Commission was

Continued on Page 18, Column 6

British Deny Lend-Lease Funds Used to Ship Beer—Empty Bottles Sent to Java

Boston City Council Revives A Somewhat Rusted Tradition

The Boston City Council's "Committee-That-Never-Meets" — the Committee on Rules—took down from the political shelf a tattered volume of City Hall tradition, blew off a cloud of dust, and wrote in a new chapter dated March 26, 1942.

In friendly, informal, but serious session yesterday at the Hall, five Councilors revived what had been considered a relic of parliamentary procedure. They met, transacted business, and adjourned. It was the first time this had happened in many months.

Councilor William A. Carey, this year's chairman, has served notice that the Committee will meet regularly in the future.

If it does, a minor revolution will have taken place behind the scenes in City Hall.

Pentinent Group

It was a genuinely penitent group of men who gathered around the long table in the Council's Executive Chambers. They said quite frankly that the Council had its shortcomings. They wanted to remedy them, and better serve the people of Boston.

Councilor Joseph J. Gottlieb struck a keynote when he observed that the body was "in a sense, a municipal war council. Our country is fighting for its life, and we've got to do our best to help."

Councilor James M. Langan said that "in the past, this Council has sometimes gone out of its way to look ridiculous." They all agreed that the Committee on Rules might do a lot to remedy what was wrong.

And so a new political tradition was born in Boston.

It's no longer going to be so easy to introduce just any resolution on the floor of the Council—asking, say, a million-dollar aquarium in Scollay Square—knowing it will be promptly "referred to the Committee on Rules."

The Practice

That has been the practice. No one has suggested the aquarium yet, but there have been some resolutions at which even the sponsors did a little winking behind the scenes.

Assistant Clerk John B. Hynes, who stands just below the President of the Council, would read the order aloud to the formal meeting, turn around and whisper to the President, and out the measure would go.

The Committee was known—quite frankly—as "the graveyard of Council resolutions. It was easy to see why.

But now—the Committee has turned over a new leaf. And with it, yesterday, came a new sense of public responsibility.

At the very beginning of the session, the men were given a lecture by Wilfred J. Boyle, who has been City Clerk for many, many years, and whose gray mustache and white hair represent respected public service to the Councilors.

Kindly, but candidly, Mr. Doyle urged the Committee to do away with "irrelevant speeches" and "inappropriate resolutions."

He recalled one former member of the Council who "would arise to speak, begin on Hitler, wander vaguely across Russia to Japan, touch on Singapore, and arrive back in Boston two hours later."

Committee Agreed

The Committee chuckled, agreed, and decided to do away with the practice of giving members "unanimous consent to make a statement."

This required a correlative reform. If Councilors were not to be allowed to get up and talk on anything they pleased, it would have to be easier to introduce a resolution upon which they could properly talk. Once introduced, the resolution would have to come up for debate; it couldn't be promptly "referred to the Committee on Rules."

The best way to accomplish this, the members decided, was to revive the Committee, meet regularly, and make certain that business referred to its sessions bounced back to the Council with reasonable persistence. That would discourage the powers that be from casually tossing measures its way.

No sooner decided than done. The Committee voted to return with an "ought to pass" recommendation a resolution referred to it last Monday. The resolution calls for heads of the City and State Safety Committees to confer on the advisability of blacking out the eastern seaboard.

When the full Council gets this resolution "right smack back in its lap" next Monday, it will know that all is by no means the same behind the scenes in City Hall.

W. R. F.

King George on Air Tomorrow at 4 P. M.

King George VI will radiocast a short address to the United States tomorrow at 4 p. m. His speech will be carried over all networks, including CBS-WEEI; NBC-WNAC; Blue-WBZ, and MBS-WAAB.

By a Staff Photographer

They Collected 1,400 Books for Soldiers and Sailors

Jamaica Plain High School demonstrates the V-for-Victory spirit by going over the top with a contribution of 1,400 books for the armed forces in the Victory Book Campaign. Spurred by the slogans, "Give the Book You Want to Keep," "Give a Good Man a Good Book," and "pep" talks in each home room, the pupils went sailing over the top, with the largest home room contribution 214 books, and the largest single contributor Clyde Young. Clyde is third from the left in the top row. Others in the row, left to right: Michael Denaro, John Farquharson, Clyde Young, Paul O'Neill, Randall Allen, Bernard Duffy, and John Barlog. Lower row: John B. Casey, Principal; Pauline Densmore, Hilda Getz, Dorothy Sauer, Eleanorose Boyle, Dorothy Berry, Margaret Pflug, and Lela Kanell.

Lack of Efficiency Blamed For Use of Cargo Fillers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 27—Shipments of beer from the United States to any part of the British Empire, in either American or British bottoms, have never been made under the lend-lease agreement nor have they ever taken cargo space away from available military supplies, authoritative British sources stated categorically today.

Furthermore, these same sources declare that since September, 1941, the Egyptian Government has forbidden its nationals to import beer from the United States.

These statements came in answer to a charge by officers of the National Maritime Union that cargo space on American lend-lease ships was being used to carry beer to Egypt to the delay of essential war goods.

The N. M. U. charges arose, it is explained, from the fact that on various occasions cases of beer were shipped aboard lend-lease vessels when no war supplies were available and when the ships needed easily-packed pieces to fill in between such bulky articles as trucks, tanks and airplanes.

How It Worked

Despite the fact that the beer was aboard lend-lease ships, in no instance was its transportation paid for from lend-lease funds, the full shipping cost being charged to the private shipper. The money thus obtained was credited to the Maritime Commission and through it to the Treasury Department's lend-lease account.

Although the British voice no criticism of cargo-handling on this side of the Atlantic, it is ascertained from other sources in Washington that the unfilled cargo space on the lend-lease ships was traceable to lack of American efficiency in having at the docks cargo pieces of all sizes to be used as filler among the trucks, tanks, and planes.

This problem, however, seems to be well on the way to solution since the United States is now creating lend-lease depots at American ports, where it will store vast quantities of outbound goods, thereby assuring the ship companies of being able to fill all cracks and crannies from supplies on hand.

In addition, American production of all kinds, shapes and sizes of war goods is now proceeding at such a rapid rate that it is outdistancing shipping facilities, thereby further reducing the possibility of having cargo space for which no military equipment is available.

The British declare that all beer shipments from the United States to Egypt were a purely commercial affair arrived at by American manufacturers and Egyptian merchants and that they were never considered by the British as essential wartime shipments.

Not Strict Control?

In fact: The official British policy forbade British controlled ships from carrying anything but basic war materials or a strictly limited list of commodities essential to the continued operation of the Middle East economy.

It is apparent, however, that the Americans have not had as strict a control of priority shipping and that shippers, once all the available military equipment had been stowed aboard, had some latitude in filling the remaining free space. It is not believed that beer was given any special consideration in such cases, although it is possible that some ship operators may have slipped in non-essential cargoes as favors to well-known shippers.

Beer cases, it is pointed out, are among the easiest of all commodities to pack being small, square and compact, and this may have prompted some operators to choose them as filler cargo.

On March 4, 1942, the War Shipping Administration and the British Ministry of War Transport set up a joint priority system on all cargoes going to the Middle East in the office of supervision of cargo clearances. The Egyptian Government has also announced that beer and a list of non-essential commodities would not be granted import licenses. By April 1, all loopholes are expected to be closed effectively.

While no more non-essential cargoes will be henceforth carried to the Middle East, the British insist that such cargoes were never a very large proportion of the filler storage.

Wide World-Associated Press

One of the last ships to reach the Netherlands East Indies port of Surabaya carried thousands of empty beer bottles although arms for the Allies were needed there, Wayne Coy, Liaison Officer for the President's Office of Emergency Management, declared in an article in the April issue of The Atlantic Mouthly, published today.

Mr. Coy mentioned the shipment as an example of the kind of bureaucracy which has slowed down the war effort in the United States.

"Overall improvement is needed or we shall have the most energetic industry, the most co-operative trade unions, the most alert press, the besk bankers and lawyers and doctors and public generally that ever lost a war," he wrote.

The aricle is titled "Teamwork in Washington: Conversion to War."

"This great working force of Government must be lifted out of the workaday habits of peacetime bureaucracy," the writer continued.

Teamwork Needed

"They must find a will for action that is attuned to our awesome needs. That is true of assistant secertaries who have spent time maneuvering for control of new authority. It is true of reception clerks at the War Department who lackadaisically keep men waiting a quarter of an hour for admission badges.

"I is true of lawyers who delay important matters in order to perfect the drafting of instruments, as though they were writing a will in peacetime. It is true of timid field officers, who let shortsighted superiors in Washington block matters that they know must be speeded."

Although he cited the case of the beer bottles and other instances of delay because of routine methods, heavily bound with red tape, Mr. Coy asserted that "these stories should not be taken as typical of the work of government, for they are not."

"They are the trouble spots of government and some of them will always occur in government or in any other institution," he wrote.

Still, he observed, the men at Pearl Harbor needed no Roberts report "to learn that all was not well with their system of administration."

Needed Changes

"But in Washington," he added, "Where maladministration can affect the outcome of the war as much as anything soldiers and sailors may do, men can remain unaware of causing disasters. It is difficult to take a bureau chief, or a lawyer, or a stenographer aside and say, 'Look! a hundred men are wounded because of your delay! A ship has been sunk because of your mismanagement!' "

He said he believed there could be gains from structural changes in organization and helpful changes of personnel.

"The main evil, however, lies in general inability to grasp the fact that the enmy is upon us though we cannot see his fire. . . .

"Certainly British officers at Dunkirk did not worry about keeping metriculous records of the supplies they handed out to the withdrawing troops. Local officials in Russia and China and the Dutch East Indies did not await detailed memoranda of instructions before putting into effect the scorched earth policy.

"The men in Bataan know that a faulty decision made in a few minutes is better than a perfect solution offered days too late.

"Men who are aware that life depends on their actions simply cannot continue the interminable conferences, the buck-passing, the jurisdictional disputes, the reliance of peacetime formalities that now are nauseatingly overabundant."

Mass. Towns Have Postwar Cash Backlogs

Ninety per cent of Massachusetts towns have piled up substantial cash surpluses which are expected to serve as a financial cushion to ease the expected blow of postwar conditions.

This wholesome financial situation was disclosed today by Theodore N. Waddell, long-time State Director of Accounts, who supervises municipal spending throughout the Commonwealth.

So substantial is the surplus cash now possessed by the town of Wendell, for instance, that this small western Massachusetts community could continue its governmental activities for nearly three years without levying a real estate tax.

This Town raises less than $7,500 in its real estate tax levy, which in 1941 was $30, yet it has nearly $19,700 surplus cash on hand, plus approximately $2,000 in uncollected taxes outstanding. Wendell is the outstanding example of other Bay State towns in excellent financial condition.

It was this same municipality that as late as 1938 saw a substantial portion of its taxable property destroyed when the hurricane and flood smashed a large dam in the Town, Mr. Waddell pointed out.

When the Town, panicked financially by the loss, sought State aid from the Legislature, its demands were refused when it was found that Wendell possessed a substantial cash surplus on hand.

Although the community's tax rate has increased several dollars to $30 since the flood damage, the town has added considerably to its surplus, and today is in a strong position, the State Director of Accounts said.

Two factors generally are responsible for the surpluses piled up by Massachusetts towns, Mr. Waddell explained. They are refusal of town officials to overdraw against appropriations, and the conservation of authorities in estimated revenue yield from tax rates.

While the State has not encouraged establishment of large surpluses, this cash on hand is expected to aid the communities in meeting financial problems during 1943 and following war years, as well as those arising after the war.

The State Director pointed out that similar cash surpluses aided the towns to weather the economic depression during the '30's.

Other outstanding examples of existing town cash balances spotlighted by Mr. Waddell included the towns of Washington, Mt. Washington, and Hingham.

Washington's cash on hand totals $10,662, and the Town's real estate tax levy amounts only to $5,050. Thus this community could operate for two years without further real estate taxation.

In Mount Washington the surplus totals $5,590, nearly $1,000 more than the tax levy.

Hingham, a considerably larger town, has $326,000 cash on hand, plus $75,000 in outstanding uncollected taxes. The two figures together almost equal the $415,000 tax levy.

Mr. Waddell said that similar situations exist in many other Massachusetts towns, in contrast to the cities. Many of the 39 cities have cash deficits, partially resulting from the tendency of city officials to overestimate tax revenue yields.

Another factor in the difference existing between city and town finances is the fact that in towns the government is closer to the people than in cities, Mr. Waddel explained.

Lynn Bus Strike Averted

A threatened strike of street railway bus drivers at Lynn, Mass., was averted today when company officials agreed to re-employ a driver after a conference with the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration and union leaders.

4,000,000 Women in War Work Forecast for End of the Year

Employment of 4,000,000 women—more than six times the number now employed—in American war production by the end of this year was forecast here today by Thelma McKelvey, chief of the Women's Labor Supply Service of the War Production Board.

Miss McKelvey, speaking at the twenty-first annual Massachusetts Safety Conference at Hotel Statler, Boston, estimated the total war-industrial employment of the country would reach 15,000,000 by next Jan. 1, and that women would furnish 4,000,000 of that total.

She asserted that women now constitute the most important labor reservoir in the Country, and insisted that training programs for women be accelerated at this time to get ready for the big push coming.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall made awards of safety trophies at the meeting. The best record made by a Massachusetts industrial concern, he announced, was established by the American Steel and Wire Company of Worcester.

At the same time the Governor announced safety awards to Lowell, Newton, Pittsfield, North Adams, and Great Barrington, for automobile safety records made in 1941.

In an accompanying address, the Governor appealed to Bay State motorists to "drive safely for victory," and said that "fifth columnists—Jap or Nazi—could do no dirtier work than guide the hands of careless motorists."

"Every wrecked car is one more irreplaceable machine," the Governor continued. "Every individual injured means a weakening of war effort."

Fall River Strikers Reject NWLB Call

Continued from Page 1

by the mass of other textile employees, mostly unskilled.

The War Labor Board appealed both on the ground of duty to country in time of peril and of honor in carrying out a previous strike settlement. The Board did not indicate what it might do if its summons was rejected.

More than 10,000 workers were idle today, four mills closed completely, and 15 more running at reduced production. Besides making uniform cloth and broadcloth shorts for soldiers in great quantity, the mills are producing barrage balloons, parachute and cartridge cloth. Fall River is a major center of such war work.

The stoppage grows entirely out of a struggle over the form of labor organization. A local independent union of skilled craftsmen, with origins dating back half a century, is trying to preserve its existence as a bargaining agency against the powerful Textile Workers' Union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations. The craftsmen's unions lost in four labor board elections here, failed last week in a plan they offered the National Labor Relations Board, and walked out in protest Tuesday.

By unanimous vote of the committee representing the craftsmen's organization, the American Federation of Textile Operatives, Mr. Neblett was invited to present the National War Labor Board's position on the walkout today. This is the Board's message which he read:

"On March 24, 1942, you stopped working because the National Labor Relations Board dismissed your petitions for certification as the bargaining agent of the employees in your crafts employed by the textile mills at Fall River, and also because Rudolph Simonin, a C. I. O. member, returned to his job that day at the King Philip Mill of the Berkshire Fine Spinning Associates, Inc

"The Rudolph Simonin case was fully discussed at the time the strike in January was settled, It was disposed of by the agreement of Jan. 25, 1942. This agreement was participated in and witnessed by representatives of the National War Labor Board, the United States Conciliation Service, the State of Massachusetts, and the City of Fall River. It provided that Simonin should not work pending the decision by the NLRB on the petitions filed by your local union, and that in case the petitions were dismissed Simonin should be returned to his job at once. It was signed by your representatives and it was ratified by your votes.

"The National Labor Relations Board on March 18, 1942, dismissed your petitions, and Simonin returned to work on March 24, 1942, in accordance with the agreement.

"Immediately members of your organization went out on strike. This strike has spread to other mills in Fall River and is halting the production of essential materials of war.

"You are striking in violation of your pledged word.

"Since the National War Labor Board is a party to the agreement of Jan. 25, you are striking against the National War Labor Board.

"You are striking against the National Labor Relations Act which is the Magna Charta of trade unionism.

"You are striking in violation of the solemn national agreement made with the President of the United States in behalf of all working men and employers of this nation that there would be no strikes or lockouts for the duration of the war and that all disputes would be settled by peaceful means.

"Pledges fairly and openly made should be observed without question by honorable men, but in time of war we all have an even higher obligation. This is your duty to your country. This duty requires all citizens to put aside their private quarrels and unite in the interest of their nation. In the light of this duty you are striking against your country.

"The National War Labor Board cannot believe that the striking craftsmen of Fall River and the members and officers of the American Federation of Textile Operatives will continue to dishonor their clear duty to their own agreement and to the interests of their country. The Board by unanimous resolution is now calling upon you to return immediately to your jobs and to that task which is common to all of us—the task of winning the war.

"The Board is transmitting this communication to you through its representative, Mr. Thomas Fair Neblett."

Off With the Bus; Back to the Trolley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Providence, R. I., March 27

"Turn backward, O time . . ." quoth the poet and the idea has met with an interesting response here. General Manager Alonzo R. Williams of the United Electric Railways announced today that old-fashioned trolley cars will replace buses on at least three lines.

Tire and gasoline shortages were given as the reason.

We wonder if they will have a "Farewell Party" for the buses, with free souvenirs for the passengers at the end of the run?

New Typewriter Rationing Soon

Rationing of new typewriters will be started on April 13 by local rationing boards, the State Rationing Board announced today after receipt of orders from Washington.

New regular sized typewriters will be limited to defense contractors named in the original rationing order, namely: prime contractors engaged in military or naval construction, shipyards and air bases, and to operators of plants holding high priority ratings.

To be eligible for such typewriters the applicants must show that 70 per cent of their combined bills for the three-month period prior to application are for ships, tanks, guns, planes or other production units necessary in the war effort.

Workers Agitate; Yards Accede

In a quiet demonstration, several hundred workers at the Atlantic and Simpson shipyards of the Bethlehem Steel Company, called upon a Vice-President of the Bethlehem Company today for permanent re-employment of 500 men and an "all-out-for-victory production."

The protestants, members of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers (Congress of Industrial Organizations) told Vice-President A. B. Homer, on a visit to the yards, that between 400 and 500 men had been laid off "at a time when our country is at war and the capabilities of skilled workers should be used to the limit."

The men resumed operations after demonstrating during the noon hour.

Bosch Workers Discharged

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 27 (AP)—President Donald P. Hess of the American Bosch Corporation, announced today the dismissal of 23 employees, including a Vice-President, on orders of the Treasury Department. No reason was given, but the announcement added that all aliens in the company employ were dismissed last fall.

N. H. to Omit Gift Of Trout to President

CONCORD, N. H., March 27 (AP)—Contending that "flying bombs against the enemy is more important than flying fish to the President," Gov. Robert O. Blood said today no State funds would be provided this year to send a mess of New Hampshire trout to the White House.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

RAIN FAIR WARMER COLDER
TONIGHT

Boston and Vicinity: Continued moderate temperature this afternoon and tonight. Gentle winds.

Southwestern Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont: Not quite so cold tonight.

Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island: Not quite so cold in the interior. Little change in temperature on the coast.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings have been issued.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 8:30 p. m.; height, 8.1 feet.
Saturday, 8:50 a. m.; height, 8.9 feet.
Light all vehicles by 7:33 p. m.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Thomas E. Hurley, C.S.B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts under the auspices of The Mother Church, in Stoneham Town Hall, Central Street, Stoneham, 8 p. m.

Lowell Institute lecture, first in a series entitled, "The Road to Courage: Sources of Morale in Men and Nations," by Henry Wyman Holmes, professor of Education in Harvard University. Subject of tonight's talk is "Courage in a Crisis and Courage for Life." At the Boston Public Library, 8 p. m. Open free to the public.

Saturday

Nature film, "With Williamson Beneath the Sea," a famous explorer reveals the creatures of the ocean deeps. At the New England Museum of Natural History, 234 Berkeley Street. The public is invited to attend showings of this film at 10, 11 a. m., and 3 p. m.

Gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts, "A Survey of Costume" will be the subject of a forenoon discussion by Mrs. Tanner of the Museum staff. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Twentieth Century Association will have William Henry Chamberlin noted foreign correspondent, as guest speaker at its regular weekly dinner meeting. "The Roles of Russia and Japan in Asia" will be the subject of Mr. Chamberlin's discussion. Open to the public at 3 Joy Street, Boston, at 1 p. m.

Guided tour of the Harrison Gray Otis House. Tourists will register at the House, 141 Cambridge Street, Bowdoin Square. An afternoon of delving into the past: costumes, models, pictures, period rooms, and furniture may be enjoyed. Charges: 65 cents. Tour starts at 2:30 p. m.

Song recital at the Gardner Museum. Wesley Copplestone, tenor, will be accompanied by Leo Litwin at the piano. Open free to the public at 2:45 p. m.

French lecture entitled "Java avant l'attaque," by Mlle. Aline Chalafour. This lecture is under the auspices of l'Alliance Français groupe de Boston-Cambridge, and will be given at the Hotel Copley Plaza. The public is welcome to attend at 3:45 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 10.
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

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Oil Men Silent At Present On Arnold Charge

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 27—Officials of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey today refused comment on the testimony of Thurman Arnold, head of the Justice Department's Antitrust Division, before the Senate Committee investigating the rubber shortage on the ground that they expected to be called to testify before the Committee.

To the charge that it had obstructed construction of plants for the manufacture of synthetic rubber, the company in a previous statement said that prior to Dec. 7 its affiliated concerns had in operation a rubber capacity of 5,000 tons a year and had additional capacity of 15,000 tons building, all of which was financed by Standard itself.

"In the interval since Pearl Harbor we have undertaken to produce for our Government and the Canadian Government a total of over 200,000 short tons annually of synthetic rubber and raw materials for buna rubber," W. S. Farish, President of the company, said recently. "This operation should be in full swing by the middle of 1943.

"For large-scale operations, including the raw material needed, the investment required to produce buna rubber is $1,000 a ton of yearly capacity, perhaps $700,000,000 to $800,000,000 for the entire needs of the country, military and civilian."

[Buna is the synthetic rubber developed by Germany's I. G. Farbenindustrie, the chemical trust, which, according to Mr. Arnold's testimony, refused to make its patents available to the Standard Oil Company even though Standard had given Farbenindustrie the rights on its own butyl rubber.]

"Only the lack of natural rubber can justify this investment," Mr. Farish continued, referring to the high cost of producing buna rubber to meet America's entire needs. "That is the reason, the only reason, why the United States did not have more synthetic rubber capacity before Pearl Harbor. In fact, no country outside Germany, which knew in advance that it would be blockaded from normal sources of supply, had any synthetic facilities to speak of capable of producing tire rubber."

Mr. Farish said there was reason to hope that Standard's butyl rubber could be used to make tires and tubes safe for driving speeds up to 35 miles an hour, but admitted this rubber had never been produced commercially.

Razor Blades Honed By Cork Sharpener

NEW YORK, March 27 (AP)—At 3:35 p. m., yesterday—24 hours after the War Production Board put men on a one-razor-blade-a-week diet, Archibald S. Bennett, research director of the William J. Burns international detective agency, called up with cheering news.

"Pull the edges of your razor blade through a cork," he said excitedly, "It'll work wonders. I just discovered it. Now listen, old top, I'm not saying I'm the first to stumble on this. But just try it. It gives the blade nine lives."

A man at a safety razor blade company on Park Avenue said it had been tried before but that he wasn't saying one way or the other if it was any good.

"Lot of ideas around on how to preserve blades," he said. "Every man to his own liking."

Meanwhile, chain stores in Manhattan reported a bulge in razor blade business, with the ratio of five blades bought to every one sold the previous day. Most stores rationed the output to three five-blade packages to a man.

Threatened Roosevelt; Federal Jury Indicts

CHICAGO, March 27 (AP)—A Federal Grand Jury returned an indictment against Curt E. Apel, Winnetka, an unemployed musician, in which he was charged with threatening the life of President Roosevelt.

The indictment charged that Mr. Apel tore cartoons from newspapers and retouched them so as to ridicule the Government and threaten the life of the President, other Government officials, and Britain's Prime Minister, Winston Churchill.

The indictment charged that the retouched cartoons were displayed on bulletin boards in suburban railroad stations and that one of them read: "Hang the war gangsters—Knox, Churchill, Ickes, Roosevelt; the King."

Federal Judge John P. Barnes set bond at $1,500.

Carolyn Wells

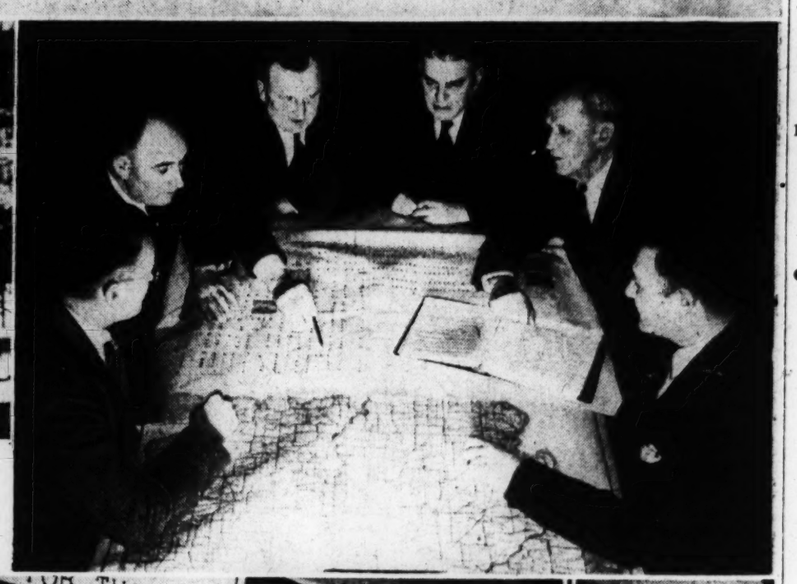
NEW YORK, March 27 (AP)—Carolyn Wells, who passed on yesterday, was a mystery story writer and author of juvenile and nonsense verse. In 1929 she wrote "The Technique of the Mystery Story," considered by writers the most authoritative study of its kind at the time.

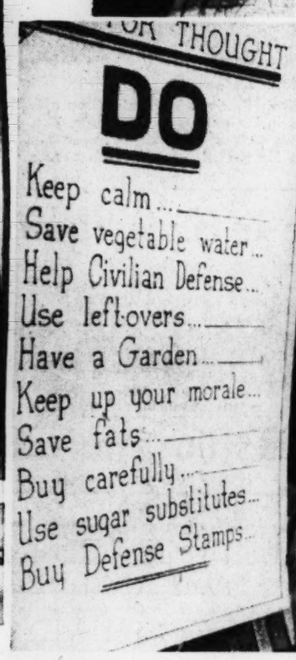
She was known for her gayety and wit—she started her career with humor writing and ended with mysteries.

Four years ago she totaled up her writing book publications; there were 170. A native of Rahway, N. J., she turned out a children's book, "The Story of Betty," that had a wide success. She wrote the Patty Books, the Marjorie Books, and Dick and Dolly.

In all she wrote 70 mystery novels. She created the detective character, Fleming Stone.

The Prairies of the Middle West Prepare for Defense





Wide World

Illinois Towns Find That in Unity There Is Strength

The communities of East Dundee, West Dundee, and Carpentersville, on the Fox River northwest of Chicago, are 1,000 miles from the nearest coast but they are uniting their all-out defense efforts. All residents of the three communities over 16 years of age have been requested to register for civilian defense work. Here are some of their activities: Upper left: Fire Chief Colin Livingston of Carpentersville scans the skies as the steam whistle of the Illinois Iron and Bolt Factory blows a warning. The whistle will serve as a warning signal for all three towns. Upper right: Police Chief Ed Boncosky leads members of his emergency police warden squad in review before members of the Joint Defense Council. Middle right: The Joint Defense Council meets, left to right, Melvin T. Bethke, member of the Council; William H. Ortmann, Mayor of East Dundee; Walter Schwols, Acting Mayor of West Dundee; George H. Roulston, Defense Co-ordinator; H. J. Anderson, Mayor of Carpentersville, and Ralph W. Helm, member of the Defense Council. Lower left: Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Brey, he is one of the local automobile dealers, are prepared to defend their homes against any attack. Lower right: Martha Hill, left, uses a poster and a "vegetable man" to bring home her message to housewives at her consumer conservation booth in the West Dundee Village Hall. Mrs. Clarence Jensen signs a pledge to avoid food waste.

Special Rights Are Sought For Friendly Enemy Aliens

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 27—Deploring the plight of European refugees whole-heartedly with America in the war who are now under federal restrictions which arbitrarily classify outstanding champions of democracy like Thomas Mann, Arturo Toscanini and Count Carlo Sforza as "enemy aliens," a resolution is now before the City Council for amendment of the Federal Registration Act "to establish definite rights and privileges for such political and racial refugees."

Sponsored by Councilman Salvatore A. Ninfo, and Louis P. Goldberg, American Labor Party members, the resolution is addressed to President Roosevelt and Attorney-General Francis Biddle in terms of democracy's need of some "more realistic classification than citizens and aliens" that will assure anti-Axis evacuees of "fair and equitable treatment and permission to participate in the great task ahead of all Americans."

Taking the issue to a radio audience last night under the heading "Enemy Citizens and Friendly Aliens," Mr. Goldberg deplored the former as "an evil group, which, according to The Christian Science Monitor, are publishing 95 pro-Nazi, pro-Fascist, pro-Japanese, definitely subversive publications, in the United States with a total circulation of severa lmillions."

Draw Some Comparisons

"Are such men as E. J. Garner, Charles B. Hudson, George W. Christians and Francis P. Moran, all of whom edit brazenly pro-Nazi, and pro-Fascist publications attacking America's war effort, our friends?" he asked. "These Bundists, Silver Shirts, Ku Kluxers and enemies of democracy, even though all of them are citizens . . . protected by the due process of American law and the traditions of American liberty.

"The principal aims of their newspapers is to undermine confidence in the Administration, incite animosity against our allies and provoke disunity among the American people. If we are to learn anything at all from the experience of European nations, this internal psychological warfare may prove just as harmful to the allied cause as military attacks.

"In contradistinction to this despicable band there are in America a group of men and women who fled their native countries leaving wealth and position, prestige and power, refugees . . . because they were rebels against the brutalities and viciousness of totalitarianism.

All Fighters for Democracy

All fighters for freedom and democracy, from France, Norway, Belgium, Poland, Czechoslovakia, their names include countless intellectuals, professors, artists, writers, actors, every one of whom would meet torture and death if they dared return.

"While men like Pelley, Coughlin, Scanlon, Curran, McWilliams and others of their ilk are left free to roam the country at will, spewing forth their venom under the guise of citizenship, these 'enemy aliens' are unable to travel without written permission. They must register, be finger-printed and carry a special identification card and are barred from many types of defense employment. . . . Furthermore, it now takes an unusually long time to become naturalized after application has been made. Yet they have contributed to the culture of every phase of American activity."

Mr. Goldberg cited the British Government's solution of the war emergency problem in provision of special tribunals to determine and classify the rights and privileges of refugees upon appeal.

"There is no reason why the American Government should not follow this excellent precedent and establish a Federal Board of Inquiry of Alien Classifications for aliens of enemy nationality."

Reform Slips but Louisiana Builds Ships

By Ralph W. Cessna

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La. — New Orleans is preparing to build ships for victory. Gay New Orleans has given up, for the duration though not without a few tears, its cherished Mardi Gras and is plunging headlong into the national war effort. Underneath, though, one still feels here the rumblings and mutterings of political reform. New Orleans, and Louisiana again face a governmental crisis which most folks thought had been met and decided in 1939 when Sam Jones was elected Governor and supposedly ended the 12-year dictatorship of Huey P. Long and his machine.

New Orleans itself has been lost to the machine forces. Sam Jones, up in the gorgeous Huey Long-built Capitol at Baton Rouge, finds his hold measurably weakened. It remains to be seen whether the people of New Orleans are good at following through, whether the victory over the Long machine was a personal matter or a genuine bid for good government.

Back in the Democratic primaries here in January one overenthusiastic voter pulled so hard on the handle of a voting machine in his booth that the machine was put out of order for the rest of the balloting. They tell of the incident now with some ironic amusement, for that voter's enthusiasm was all too uncommon, and in a relatively light vote Robert S. Maestri, leader of the local remnant of the old Long hierarchy, was returned as Mayor, soundly defeating the reform forces of Governor Jones.

Factors in Setbacks

In 1939, when Sam Jones beat Earl K. Long, brother of Huey, for the Governorship, the reform forces lost New Orleans by such a small vote that they considered it actually a victory. In this municipal primary—affirmed in the usual perfunctory manner at the regular election a month later—the antireform group won by such a majority as to throw doubt into the hearts of those who thought good government had come to Louisiana to stay.

This election wasn't the first sign, though, that the beat-Long battle cry had begun to lose its glamour. Legal and legislative setbacks started soon after the 1939 election to weaken the Jones position, in spite of some marked accomplishments. Two reasons are given here for these setbacks. One is the fact that a majority on the Supreme Court are hold-overs from the Long regime. The other is Governor Jones' political ineptitude. Honest, courageous, determined, Sam Jones, like other leaders of reform movements, drew support from a disgruntled faction of the old machine, that headed by James A. Noe.

This faction now has turned against him and was partly responsible for the Maestri victory in New Orleans. The Governor has failed to "get along" with many in public life. He has passed up opportunities to strengthen his position by compromising to some extent with political demands, his critics say.

Then, too, the 1939 state victory left Long supporters in control not only in New Orleans but in many of the Parrish (County) jobs. All this has counted against the full effectiveness of a genuine reform movement in Louisiana, built originally and primarily on the beat-Long thesis—though it must be said that Sam Jones in his campaign never actually attacked Huey Long, the person.

Consolidation Invalidated

In the first place a prize reform measure, the state reorganization bill, consolidating 117 boards, commissions and separate state bodies in 22 integrated, centralized agencies, was declared unconstitutional by the State Supreme Court. Under its operation until it was thrown out the State had sidestepped a predicted deficit of $5,000,000 and showed a fiscal improvement of more than $5,000,000 over that. And this in spite of repeal of the sales tax and reductions in auto licenses.

Then came nullification of the Jones Crime Commission through legislative failure to appropriate necessary funds.

The Jones Civil Service Law has been saved, but this does not go into effect until July of this year, and meanwhile by a 1938 statute New Orleans is authorized to establish its own civil service system, and now, with control firmly in Mr. Maestri's hands, will be enabled to freeze into office there the nucleus for a powerful anti-Jones faction.

The voting machine law, bitterly opposed in New Orleans, was saved, and as was seen, was in use in the January primary. This victory had its ironic aspect, however, for it was expected that by forcing New Orleans to use the machines alleged vote stealing would be eliminated.

Exchange of Charges

The overwhelming machine victory here in spite of the use of these machines has now put the shoe on the other foot and the machine people are actually charging that in past years it was the other side that stole the votes. The answer to this rests partly, the reform forces say, in the faulty operation of many machines, and in the light vote, which was many thousands under the registered number.

The impression grows here that while a strong element was and is anxious for clean government, the 1939 voting was largely "for" Sam Jones, and "against" Earl Long. That issue was not at the front in New Orleans, and is swiftly fading out in the State generally. Reform for reform's sake seems to be definitely on the defensive in Louisiana.

Meanwhile government in Louisiana is better than it was in 1920, or 1930, or 1940. Regardless of machines, regardless of reform movements, says one political observer here, government is bound to improve along with improvements in governmental technique, along with better training of personnel. And a strong opposition, from either direction, forces up better men and better methods.

Sideglances in Washington: 'Woman of the Year' Acts

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Page Spencer Tracy: Evidence that Katharine Hepburn took her "Woman of the Year" role seriously came to Washington this week in the form of a message she sent to the National Woman's Party indorsing their "equal rights amendment."

The amendment says, "Men and women shall have equal rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction."

The fact that Miss Hepburn's aunt, Mrs. Edith Houghton Hooker, is a former Chairman of the Woman's Party, may have had something to do with it.

Ageless Women: "There will be no registration of women between 45 and 65," Brig. Gen Lewis B. Hershey predicted this week, "because," he explained, "I do not think we have any in that category."

Hoarders Beware! At the Library of Congress, where they now require women visitor's to open their pocketbooks before entering, a friend of ours in a jocular mood inquired: "Tell me, just what do you expect to find?"

"Sugar," replied the guard.

Conversion: The War Department has "hopped to" on the recommendation that the word "defense" in all its activities be changed to "war." A "defense plant" is now a "war plant," a "defense contract" a "war contract" and so forth.

Less agile is the Treasury Department which has said it will take several months to change the printing on defense savings stamps.

The War Department issued an announcement saying the change is "in keeping with the recent assumption of a more aggressive attitude on the part of the Army."

"In God We Trust:" White House attaches are getting real inspiration nowadays from a new painting by Howard Chandler Christy that hangs over a waiting room door.

It shows Uncle Sam, harassed and disheveled, kneeling on the floor and entreating divine guidance.

"It's a powerful thing," said one official close to the President.

When Is a Lunch? Frank Hauck, chief of mail, messengers and transportation at the War Production Board, is in a continual stew trying to keep a record of when WPB cars are out on official business.

He needs to know in order to make proper application for new tires from the rationing chiefs. Yet who can tell, when a dollar-a-year man orders a car to take him to the Army-Navy Club or the Cosmos Club, whether he's going merely to eat or to an important conference?

Sometimes the dollar-a-year man can't even tell when he gets through.

Milk Allowances Are Increased For Adults in Britain

NEW YORK (CBS)—The milk allowance for adults in Britain will be increased and ration books reduced from three to one, the British radio reported March 24. Lord Woolton, Minister of Food, was quoted by BBC as saying that starting March 28 the allowance for milk for adults will be increased from two and a half to three pints a week. The bread made from wheat meal flour will be known as national bread. It will contain calcium.

The radiocast continued: "Another piece of news for the people of Britain was that when the rationing period begins in July, there will be only one ration book each instead of three, which will mean much less filling in and writing to be done."

Blast at Easton Baffles Solution

EASTON, Pa., March 27 (AP)—Cause of a thunderous dynamite blast which killed 31 workmen and shattered windows in a 20-mile radius "probably never will be known," a state investigator said today.

"There has been nothing as perplexing in the history of explosive accidents in Pennsylvania," said Thomas Quigley, Chief of the State Bureau of Mines and Quarries. "Everything was blown away; there's nothing to go on."

Nevertheless, a dozen agencies began tracing step by step the route followed in bringing the 21 tons of explosive from a New Jersey powder plant to the Lehigh Portland Cement Company's quarry, five miles north of Easton, where yesterday's disaster occurred.

These organdy curtains (cost, $2.25 a pair) were washed, Linit-starched, ironed 18 times . . . Not a sign of fabric wear, even under the microscope! (Tests by United States Testing Co., Inc. Test no. 24747 December 2, 1941.)

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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Hub Junior League Sponsors 93d Exhibit of Lipinsky Art

The Junior League is showing in its gallery this week a group of etchings and drawings by Lino S. Lipinsky. The exhibit is the young artist's ninety-third, and its honors are being shared by his collaborator and fiancee, Miss Elizabeth Ann Titcomb, also of Boston.

Mr. Lipinsky is a native of Rome; his father was Polish and his mother English. The elder Lipinsky was a professor in the British Academy of Arts in Rome, and for 40 years taught his own art school in that city. It was natural, therefore, that his son also should have turned to art as a means of self-expression.

"I learned to draw as young as most children learn to make mud pies," said Mr. Lipinsky yesterday, discussing his work. He specialized in etching for a period of about 15 years. He was made a member of the Chicago Society of Etchers in 1941 and of the American Society of Etchers this year. His etching, "The Certosa and Castiglione in Capri," has just won the John Taylor Arms prize in New York, and the work has been purchased for the special collection of etchings in the New York Public Library.

A similar work, "Island of Capri," won the gold medal in Paris in 1937, a silver medal in Budapest in the same year, and another silver medal in Italy, and has now been purchased for the Library of Congress. Both these pieces are among the etchings exhibited this week at the League. Another, not hung there, won the gold medal of the Chicago Society of Etchers last year.

Mr. Lipinsky and Miss Titcomb plan to be married early in May, after which they will take a rather extensive trip, recording in landscape drawings how America looks to them and, as Miss Titcomb remarked humorously, "how we look to America."

Although she is devoting her time now to collaborating with Mr. Lipinsky, Miss Titcomb is an artist in her own right, having studied at the Museum School of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, as well as in Budapest and Mexico City. In Budapest she served an apprenticeship in costume design at the opera, and while there she also made an extensive study of the folk-art of the many districts of Hungary.

She and Mr. Lipinsky met in Boston, where they have both continued art studies, and after their marriage they plan to open their own school—"probably somewhere around Beacon Hill," they said.

Mr. Lipinsky's work was exhibited at Symphony Hall, Boston, on April 26, 1941. He is in the process of doing a series of portrait etchings of all the great orchestra conductors in this country, and has completed those of Serge Koussevitzky of the Boston Symphony Orchestra and of Artur Rodzinsky of the Cleveland Symphony Orchestra.

By a Staff Photographer

Boston Artist and His Fiancee

Lino S. Lipinsky (left) with his fiancee and collaborator, Miss Elizabeth Anne Titcomb, at an exhibition of Mr. Lipinsky's etchings and drawings being held this week in the gallery of the Junior League of Boston, Zero Marlborough Street. Between them is shown a portrait etching of Miss Titcomb which is included in the exhibition. They will have their own art school in Boston after their return from a spring honeymoon.

New Rummage Sale Season Finds Bargain Hunters Busy

The rummage sale season is upon us and today in Horticultural Hall, Boston, the Women's Charity Club is holding its annual benefit sale.

It opened at 10 o'clock this morning, but by 10:30 customers were standing three-deep around the "Miscellaneous" table arguing about the price of glass dishes and old electric toasters and battered bronze elephants with lamps growing out of their foreheads.

This was no society affair. Men and women had come from all parts of Boston for bargains. And they were getting them, there is no doubt of that.

You could have bought a History of the University of Maine for a quarter, or any number of volumes by such last-generation authors as Owen Wister, Richard Harding Davis, or Louisa M. Alcott, for the same low price.

The noise was impressive, but above it a woman cried out to her neighbor, "I just bought a lamp for a dollar!", and a small three-year-old dressed in red corduroy wandered idly saying, "Ma-ma, Ma- ma" now and then, apparently without hope of being heard, but without seeming particularly concerned about it, either.

A solitary policeman was there to keep things from becoming too chaotic, but the most difficult thing he had to do while we were there was to persuade an excited woman that she'd have to pay for things before she removed them from the counters. He was not meeting with notable success. She had a shopping bag from which dripped a collection of men's ties and a miscellaneous batch of dresses and scarves. She pulled out one astounding pair of socks knit in two-inch stripes of red, white, and blue, which seemed to give her the keenest satisfaction. Oh yes, and a pair of old and faded green window-shades on rollers fell out at one point in the argument.

According to Mrs. Howard T. Spaulding of Watertown, President of the Woman's Charity Club, there were about 60 women acting as salesgirls and they were a cheerful lot, keeping their heads and their tempers magnificently in the midst of bedlam. The Massachusetts Woman's Hospital will benefit from the sale.

The dress racks were particularly busy, as was the shoe counter. The men's clothing was cleaned out promptly, the men customers following their usual habit of buying what they wanted, paying for it, and going home.

Privately we shall always wonder who bought the stiff lavender muslin petticoat with the five-inch pleated ruffle around the bottom.

—L. B. H.

Mayflower Group Meeting Tomorrow

The forty-sixth annual meeting of the Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants will be held at the Society's headquarters 9 Walnut Street, Boston, tomorrow at 3 p. m.

The meeting is open to members only and will include an election of officers.

Archer M. Nickerson of Quincy will speak on "Some Relationships Between the Eastern Provinces of Canada and Old New England," after which there will be a reception to the newly elected officers, followed by a social hour and tea.

The Society, which was incorporated in 1896, has had as its Governor this year Charles B. Barnes. Uncontested candidate for Governor to succeed Mr. Barnes is Edward Dana. Winthrop J. Cushing is Chairman of the Nominating Committee, which includes Frederick Turner, Bradford Washburn, Mrs. Channing H. Cox, and Mrs. George H. Bonsall.

The Dialer

Watch for the Week-End and Mid-Week Dialer, containing previews of the principal radio programs, Friday's and Tuesday's Amusement Page.

G.O.P. Women Of Cambridge In Style Show

The Women's and Young Women's Republican Clubs of Cambridge announce that "Miss Massachusetts"—who in private life is Miss Betsy Taylor, a member of the junior club—will be the bride in the "Chic Cambridge" fashion show sponsored by the two clubs this evening at the clubhouse, 1234 Massachusetts Avenue.

Other models are expected to be Muriel Blackhurst, Helen Shea, Hallett Conant, Adelaide Cushman, Marion Taylor, Marcelle Roussat, Mrs. Joseph McElroy, Mrs. Mary E. Hering, Mrs. James W. Whippen, and Mrs. William McKinley.

The frocks and accessories will come from leading Cambridge shops. Favors are being given to each guest, and there will be refreshments. A card party follows the show.

Mrs. Marion Pfaff and Miss Priscilla Hastings Johnson, Presidents of the Women's and Young Women's clubs respectively, are in charge of the evening, and Miss Margaret McAdams will act as commentator during the fashion parade.

The public is invited.

Colonial Wars Daughters to Meet

The next meeting of the Society of the Daughters of Colonial Wars in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts commemorates the first Colonial Congress called at New York City in 1690. The meeting will be held Thursday, April 2, at 2 p. m., in the Hotel Vendome, Boston, and Mrs. Joseph A. Cushman of Sharon, the President, will preside at the business session.

The program following will be a one-woman musicale by Mrs. Mabel Anderson Pearson, pianist and vocalist, who will be introduced by Mrs. Harry C. Higgins of Worcester.

The social hour and tea are in charge of Mrs. E. Samuel Dudley, assisted by Mrs. Clovis L. Carpenter, Mrs. Ernest G. Copp, Mrs. Carl G. Harring, Mrs. John F. Osborn, Miss Sarah F. Ranlet, Mrs. Edward B. Stearns, and Mrs. Charles W. Stevens. Pourers are to be Mrs. Gardner I. Jones and Mrs. Ernest F. Dow.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, March 28

12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Short Waves from Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc; 9.70mc or 11.73mc

6:45 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor (Recorded).
7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—World Affairs (English).
8:00 p. m.—News for Brazil (Portuguese).
8:45 p. m.—News in Portuguese for Brazil.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish.
9:15 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill Program.
10:45 p. m.—Late News in Spanish.

WBOS, 11.87 (25.6m)

4:55 p. m.—Spanish.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese.
7:00 p. m.—English.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish.
11:00 p. m.—English.

Mother Church Radiocast

For Sunday, March 29

10:45 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 11.79mc and 15.35mc). Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

6:45 p. m. — WRUL (6.04mc, 9.70mc and 11.73mc). Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast by record.

Christian Science Program For Sunday, March 29

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Buy Statler TISSUES BUY DEFENSE BONDS

New Shipyard Planned at Providence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The Week in Rhode Island

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 27—Seafaring residents of this city and landlubbers alike were stirred by the news this week that a large shipyard may be built in Providence to turn out cargo vessels for the Government.

If plans carry through, Mayor Dennis J. Roberts announced, the Maritime Commission will take over a site at Field's Point near the Municipal Dock and the keel for the first of a fleet of 32 cargo vessels will be laid July 4. Work on the yard may start this week, the Mayor said.

The longest memories in this city cannot stretch back far enough to the time when Providence did any important shipbuilding. Though it is the second largest city in New England and it lies at the end of one of the finest bays on the North Atlantic coast, Providence has had no shipbuilding enterprise in decades.

Small boats are made at communities near Providence such as Bristol and Warren, and large vessels are built at New London and Quincy, only a few miles away, but shipbuilding had become a lost art in the Rhode Island capital.

News of the development came this week when the Maritime Commission at Washington announced a contract had been awarded to the Rheem Manufacturing Company of Richmond, Calif., for construction of the 32 cargo vessels and that Providence had been chosen as the site for the work. This will be the Rheem Company's first experience in building complete ships. Previously, the company had specialized in steel tanks, containers and other parts for vessels which were manufactured at the companies plants scattered in nine U. S. cities and in Sydney and Melbourne, Australia.

To Train Workers

Carlton Johanson, a representative of the company in Providence this week to complete negotiations for the site, said the company and the Government would work together to train workers for the necessary operations.

The ships will be all welded Liberty vessels, sometimes called ugly ducklings. Only a few weeks ago the Maritime Commission announced its program now called for construction of 1,400 Liberty ships by the end of 1943. Several score of them already have been completed.

The tract selected for the shipyard covers 70 acres at the south end of the Municipal Dock, plus a five-acre tract which will provide an entrance way to the property. Most of the area is on land filled in the past year during the costly expansion program at Field's Point. Near by is the former Washington Park Yacht Club. The club lost its little harbor and dock when the city began its dock expansion program.

James J. Fisher, Port Agent at Providence, estimated that an additional two miles of railroad track will be required to connect the shipyard site with railroad facilities already available.

Immediately north of the shipyard site is the new section of the city's municipal dock and the new warehouse, which were completed last summer and promptly taken over by the Government for undisclosed purposes.

Though in some previous projects parts of the Liberty ships have been prefabricated inland and shipped to a shipyard to be assembled, Rheem representatives here this week said the shipyard they intend to operate will handle virtually all operations from keel to completion without any prefabricated parts from elsewhere.

Some of the Liberty ships have been completed in less than four months. The prospect is that if the plans carry through without unexpected hitches, the first keel can be laid in Providence in July and the first launching before Thanksgiving.

Oil Low

Many Rhode Island industries were operating near the bottom of their fuel oil tanks this week and the prospect of shut downs became likely as the acute oil shortage on the Atlantic seaboard began to be felt.

Stocks of gasoline and household heating oil have declined in this city in the past few weeks, but the most threatening situation affects only the heavier "bunker C oil" used for steam generation and heating purposes in industrial establishments. One of the largest distributors reported he had on hand only a three-day supply of the fuel and could see no relief in sight.

Many of the plants in this region anticipated the shortage and converted their heating equipment from oil to coal. Many others, however, were unable to complete the conversion because of a scarcity of necessary equipment.

Hugh Wylie, sales representative for one of the large oil distributors, estimated that incoming supplies were one-fourth of normal during the past few weeks in spite of the fact that the railroads have sent many additional tank car shipments into the Providence area. Virtually all the shipments previously came in by water.

Police Plan

A unified plan for training and equipping auxiliary policemen in the various cities and towns of Rhode Island was worked out this week by the State Defense Council and members of the Rhode Island Police Chiefs' Association.

The course for the auxiliary policeman calls for 29 hours of lectures: 10 on first aid, seven on fire and gas defense measures, and the rest on police work.

Those who complete the course will receive certificates from the State and will be outfitted with badges, arm insignia, belts, helmets, whistles and nightsticks. They will not carry firearms.

Bike Registration

A measure to license all bicycles in Rhode Island, applying a 25 cent registration fee and imposing restrictions on the use of the cycles, has been introduced in the legislature by Representative Samuel H. Ramsay of East Providence. He justified the measure by explaining that there are now 60,000 bicycles in the state, that the prospect is the number will increase in months to come, and that cyclists have been involved in numerous traffic mishaps.

Looking for Trucks

The Providence Defense Council is looking around for 20 auto trucks, preferably second-hand. The Council proposes to install pumping units on the vehicles and use them as auxiliary units for the city fire department. Preference is given to used trucks both to save money for the city and to avoid priorities red tape.

Two brand new pumpers for the fire department, ordered some time ago, are expected to be delivered next month.

New Maple Sirup in Market; Meat Prices Still Hold Firm

Weekly Food Shopping Report

Sap is running in the sugar maples of Northern New England but receipts of sirup in the Boston market are unusually small for this time of the year, according to leading market men.

Small shipments of Vermont sirup are coming in, the fanciest grades wholesaling from $2.75 to $3 a gallon and retailing at $3 and up. Maple sugar is offered in some of the Faneuil Hall stores at retail at 45 and 50 cents a pound, or if the small "cakes" are preferred, weighing about two ounces each, the price is usually 15 cents for two cakes.

Indications point to a small yield this year, however, because of a pronounced shortage of men to harvest the sap. Many young men are in uniform and many others are working in war production factories at high wages, according to market men, reducing the normal labor supply substantially.

Meats About Same

Shoppers in the market places of Metropolitan Boston today found prices for most meats and poultry about the same as a week ago. A little variation is noted in some items.

In lamb, for instance, stores that were selling legs at 27 cents a pound last week are today offering them at 26 cents. Stores where 31 cents was quoted a week ago are today selling legs of lamb at 30 and even 29 cents.

Pork products continue high, and the Federal ceiling to be effective next week on wholesale prices for pork products is expected to lower the price at wholesale by about a cent a pound, under present levels, meat men said today.

Hams are quoted from 35 cents a pound for the smoked hams upward. The price is for whole or half hams, however. Cooked hams, also by the whole or half, are around 37 cents and upward. Loins for roasting are around 30 cents in many places, with cut-price merchants offering the rib ends as low as 22 cents a pound. The chine ends, considered the most desirable by many housewives, range nearer 30 cents.

Beef prices show little change. Poultry, too, is fairly stable in price for the moment. Turkeys range from 37 to 45 cents a pound, so, like ham, which is the other favorite for the Eastern menu, will cost the buyer of next week's pièce de résistance 8 to 10 cents a pound more than a year ago.

Seafood Prices

In the seafood sector of the markets, fresh eastern halibut is a bit lower in price as the season advances and more of that fish arrives from the Maritime Provinces. Retail stores in the downtown section now ask 50 cents a pound for it, lowest price in recent months. Chilled western halibut is quoted in downtown stores around 40 cents a pound, although a little shopping around usually discloses offerings below that figure.

Most of the common varieties of fish are fairly steady in price, haddock selling in downtown stores around 14 to 16 cents, with haddock fillets around 35 cents. Cod is around 14 to 15 cents a pound for the whole fish. Mackerel is around 25 cents a pound with the chilled fish a dime less. Jack shad is available at 25 cents a pound, roe shad 35 to 40, frozen swordfish 60, and smelts 35 to 45 cents. Fresh opened lobster meat is $2.50 a pound, and medium-sized live lobsters 68 to 70 cents.

Many suburban stores offer seafood considerably lower than these figures. Chilled halibut, for instance, can be had as low as 29 cents a pound, smelts 14, haddock fillets 25 cents a pound, and steak cod 11 cents.

Fruit and Vegetables

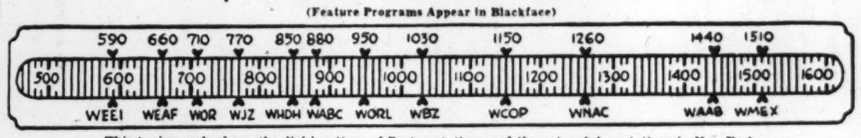
In the fruit and vegetable section of the markets, southern strawberries continue to range from 25 to 30 cents a pint basket. From Chile comes a Spanish melon that sells around 75 cents each and resembles the casaba. Honeydew melons, too, are offered at this same price, having been sent from Chile. South American plums at 50 cents a dozen, and several varieties of grapes from South America are found in the Faneuil Hall market area.

Asparagus ranges from 25 to 85 cents a bunch, depending on the size of the bunch. Summer squash at 15 cents a pound is available, and Texas white onions are arriving in liberal quantities that retail at that same figure.

Green beans are commonly quoted at 25 cents a pound in the Faneuil Hall section; carrots can be found at 5 cents a bunch and up; beets 8 cents a bunch and up; cauliflower 25 to 35 cents each; green peas 25 cents for two pounds, and old-crop Maine potatoes 35 cents and up for a 15-pound bag.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00 "David Harum"; sk	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	Philadelphia Orchestra,	Dance Matinee
3:15 Mark Hawley, News	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Eugene Ormandy, cond.	Dance Matinee
3:30 News; Snapshots	"John's Other Wife"	"Pepper Young's Family"	Philadelphia Orchestra,	Dance Matinee
3:45 Musical Camera	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Eugene Ormandy, cond.	Dance Matinee
4:00 Musical Camera	Arthur Tracey, songs	"Backstage Wife"	Colonial Network Orch.	Dance Matinee
4:15 Studio Speakers	Studio talk	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee
4:30 Pan-Am R'nd Table	Studio talk	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee
4:45 Press News	News; Adventure Stories	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, News	Dance Matinee
5:00 "Mary Marlin"	J. Dalton, Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Children's Program	Dance Matinee
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Dramatic Sketch	Dance Matinee
5:30 "The O'Neills"	"Superman"; sketch	"We, the Abbotts"	Jack Armstrong; drama	Harper House; drama
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"	Musical Roundup	"Capt. Midnight"; drama	Jan Savitt's Orchestra
6:00 Edwin C. Hill; news	News; Herb Lewis, songs	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert,	Don Polvere's Orchestra
6:15 Hedda Hopper	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert; Talk	"The Town Crier"; talk
6:30 Jan Peerce, tenor	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup; Music	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Memory Lane	Sports results
7:00 Amos 'n' Andy	"Ontario Show"; Luigi	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News	"March to Victory"
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs	Romanelli's Or.; songs	News of the World	"Here's Morgan"; news	PM Reporter; news
7:30 "How'm I Doin'?"	Grand Central Station	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"The Lone Ranger";	Jan Savitt's Orchestra
7:45 Bob Hawk, orch.	Grand Central Station	Baritone and Organ	dramatic sketch	Treasury Star Parade
8:00 Kate Smith Hour;	Wheeler - Ladd, come-	Lucille Manners; Bob	"Sizing Up the News";	Eddy-McDonald, songs;
8:15 Madeleine Carroll	dians; songs; guest	Graham; orchestra	"What Price Victory?"	Xavier Cugat's Music
8:30 guests; orches-	Meet Your Navy; orches-	"Information, Please!"	"Songs for Marching	The Lyric Theater
8:45 tra; Elmer Davis	tra; songs; choir	Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	Men"; orch.; chorus	The Lyric Theater
9:00 "Playhouse"; with	Dramatic sketch	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 Ray Bloch's Orch.	Dramatic sketch	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Colonial News Service	cal Album"
9:30 First Nighter; B.	March of Time	Party; Louise Massey	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	"Classical Album"
9:45 Luddy, L. Tremayne	March of Time; News	Singing Westerners; o.	"Meet's In"; D. Lamour	"Classical Album"
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	"Party Line"; variety	Captain Flagg and Ser-	Network Sports	Five Star News
10:15 Jerry Wayne, songs	First Piano Quartet	geant Quirt; drama	Network Sports	George Harris' Orchestra
10:30 "A World at War"	Treasury Star Parade	"Night of March 27";	Network Sports	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:45 News; Sports	A-Z in Novelty; Defense	Variety Show	Network Sports	Larry Clinton's Orch.
11:00 News Analysis	News; Music	News Service	Network Sports	Bob Chester's Orchestra
11:15 Weather; Leighton	Music You Want	Local news; Music	Carl Hoff's Orchestra	Don Polvere's Orchestra
11:30 Noble's Or.; Mas-	Music You Want	"Unlimited Horizons";	"Your Songs"; orches-	Day's End; music
11:45 ter Works of Music	Music You Want	dramatization	tra; vocalists	Music; News

Saturday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Transcribed Music	"Musical Clock"; News	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; News	Reveille Roundup	Songs; "Fiesta"	News Service	
7:45 News; War summ'ry	News	"Good Morning" music	Organ Recital	
8:00 News of the World	News Roundup	News Service	"Eight Bells"; music	Five Star News
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Pages of Melody	George and Dixie; News	Morning Watch	"Post Exchange"; Army
8:30 Carl Moore Variety	Headline News; Music;	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Camp program
8:45 Show; News	Morning Toast	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Al Perry's Surf Riders
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue	News; Gretch'n McMull'n	"News and Rhythm"	News Service	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 Bandleader's Parade	"Breakfast Club"	Food News	Merry-Go-Round; music	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 Bandleader's Parade	"Breakfast Club"	Concert Internationale	Merry-Go-Round; Talk	Jim's Texas Ramblers
9:45 590 Presents	Shopping News	"Musical Roundup"	Report on N. E. Defense	Jim's Texas Ramblers
10:00 "March of Youth";	"Millwheel"; music	"The Aldrich Family";	Baritone; organ	Studio program
10:15 play; music; games	News; Music	comedy serial	Australian News	"Handy Andy"
10:30 Salute So. America	Rakov's Orchestra	Allen Prescott's Orch.	"Rainbow House"; youth	Shopping News
10:45 WEEI Food Fair	Rakov's Orchestra	Interior Decorating	show with Bob Emery	Shopping News
11:00 News; Songs	The Band Played On	"Lincoln Highway";	BBC News	"Cartoon Caravan"
11:15 George Frazier, Mu-	The Band Played On	dramatic sketch	"Junior Musicale"; songs	John Kiley; J. McMaster
11:30 sic Comments	Arthur Ward, songs	America the Free; Vic-	U. S. Army Band	Joe Rubin's Discoveries
11:45 Gardener's Clinic	Richard Liebert, organ	tor Arden's Or.; chorus	U. S. Army Band	Five Star News
12:00 Theatre of Today;	News; "Man on the	"Musical Roundup";	"Boston's Future"; talk	"Rhythm Revue"; Sports
12:15 Glenda Farrell	Farm"	"Consumer's Time"	Dept. of Agriculture	Town Crier
12:30 "Stars Over Holly-	National Farm and Home	Ilka Chase; orchestra;	"Italian Melodies"	Circle C Ranch Boys
12:45 wood"; drama	Hour; speakers; orch.	vocalist; guests	"Italian Melodies"	Monitor Views the News
1:00 News	Vincent Lopez Orchestra	News Service	Lani McIntire's Orch.	"Musical Mailbox"; with
1:15 Radio Bulletin	Vincent Lopez Orchestra	George and Dixie, songs	Coast Guard on Guard	Vivienne Cameron
1:30 Science Adventures	Contrasts in Melody	Inter-American Univ'rs'y	"Hail America"	Ann Bromberg, soprano;
1:45 Interview	War News	Transcribed music	Colonial Network Orch.	Short Story Editor
2:00 News; Of Men and	"Fantasy in Melody";	"The Brahms Requiem";	Woody Herman's Orch.	Victory Program
2:15 Books	C. Dennis; soloist; orch.	120-Voice Chorus; Leh-	Woody Herman's Orch.	Victory Program
2:30 Brush Creek Follies	Elwood Gary, songs	man Engel, conductor;	Art Jarrett's Orchestra	Nancy Mace, soprano
2:45 Brush Creek Follies	"Here's to You"	soloists; organist	Art Jarrett's Orchestra	Five Star News
3:00 Country Journal	Network program	Sports program	M. I. T.-Univ. of Maine;	Dance Matinee
3:15 Country Journal	Network program	Parent-Teacher Assn.	debate: "U. S. and	Dance Matinee
3:30 United We Stand	Phil Bovero's Orchestra	Southern Symphony Or.,	Canada and the St.	Dance Matinee
3:45 United We Stand	Phil Bovero's Orchestra	Edwin McArthur, cond.	Lawrence Seaway"	Dance Matinee
4:00 King Geo. VI; Amer-	King George VI; music	King George VI; Down	King George VI; orch.	Dance Matinee
4:15 icans in the Making	Club Matinee; variety	Mexico Way	Colonial Network Orch.	Dance Matinee
4:30 News Matinee at	Club Matinee; variety	"Air Youth of America"	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee
4:45 Meadowbrook, Or	"Comic Strip" talk	Sports program	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee
5:00 Cleveland Orchestra;	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Dramatic sketch	Glenn Miller's Serenade,	Dance Matinee
5:15 Artur Rodzinski,	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Dramatic sketch	Glenn Miller's Serenade,	Dance Matinee
5:30 conducter	Erskine Hawkins' Orch.	Musical Roundup	Glenn Miller's Serenade,	Melody Mirror
5:45 Cleveland Orchestra	Erskine Hawkins' Orch.	War Reporter	Glenn Miller's Serenade.	Five Star News
6:00 News comments	News; Herb Lewis, songs	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert,	Don Polvere's Orchestra
6:15 Song Shop	Lum 'n' Abner	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Town Crier
6:30 Frazier Hunt, News,	Sports Digest; Defense,	Press Roudup; Mmsic.	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 The War Today	News Review	Dramatization	Memory Lane	Sports reports
7:00 "This Is War"; Nor-	"This Is War"; drama;	"This Is War"; drama;	"This Is War"; drama;	"This Is War"; drama,
7:15 man Corwin; drama	Norman Corwin, direct'r	Norman Corwin, direct'r	Norman Corwin, direct'r	Norman Corwin, direct'r
7:30 "Calling Pan Amer-	"Ellery Queen"; mystery	"Confidentially Yours"	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Deanna Durbin, songs
7:45 ica"; folksongs	drama	Melodic Moods	"Inside of Sports"	Treasury Star Parade
8:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"The Green Hornet";	"Abie's Irish Rose";	"Treasure Hour of Song";	"Lest We Forget"; drama
8:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.	drama	comedy sketch	Josephine Tuminia	Rhythm Ramblers
8:30 "Hobby Lobby"; D.	"Swap Night"; H. Allen	'Truth or Consequences'	Chicago Theater; Prize	101st Vets. Assn.; Orch.
8:45 Elman, m. c.; News	Smith, conductor	quiz program	Operetta; Marion Claire,	Quartet
9:00 "Your Hit Parade";	Leighton Noble's Orch.	National Barn Dance;	soprano; Walter Cassel,	Pages From the Classi-
9:15 Mark Warnow's	Leighton Noble's Orch.	Eddie Peabody; Hoosier	tenor	cal Album
9:30 Orch.; vocalists	Frontline Headlines	Hotshots; Glen Welty's	Dance orchestra	Pages From the Classi-
9:45 "Saturday Night	"Meet the Band"	Orchestra; guest	Dance orchestra	cal Album
10:00 Serenade"; music	Bob Ripley; "Believe It	Sports Newsreel	Raymond Gram Swing	Olympics-N. Y. Rovers
10:15 Public Affairs	or Not"	Charles Dant's Orchestra	America Preferred; Kurt	hockey game
10:30 Bobby Tucker's Or.	John Kirby's Orch.	Ted Steele's Studio Club	Baum, tenor	Olympics-N. Y. Rovers
10:45 News; Sports	Charlie Barnet's Orch.	Ted Steele's Studio Club	News Service	Five Star News
11:00 John T. Frederick.	News; Music	News Service	Gypsy Caravan	Bob Crosby's Orchestra
11:15 Weather; Leighton	Dance orchestra	Local news; Music	"California Melodies"	Don Polvere's Orchestra
11:30 Noble's Orchestra.	Dance orchestra	Riverboat Revels; Pete	Joseph E. Davies	Day's End; music
11:45 Dick Rogers' Orch.	Dance orchestra	Brescia's Orchestra	Dance orchestra	News

Today's FM Programs

W31B, Boston (44.3mc), and W30B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

2:30 p. m.—The Philadelphia Orchestra; Eugene Ormandy, conductor.
4:00 p. m.—Colonial Network Orchestra.
4:30 p. m.—"Pan Americana."
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Dinner concert.
7:30 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—Baritone and Organ.
8:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
8:15 p. m.—Dance Music.
8:30 p. m.—"Songs for Marching Men."
9:00 p. m.—Emmanuel College Choral Society.
9:30 p. m.—Boston College Glee Club; Theodore Marier, conductor.
10:00 p. m.—Network Sports.
11:15 p. m.—News Service.
11:30 p. m.—"Your Songs"; Orchestra; Vocalists.

Today on Short Waves

London—5:30 p. m.—London Letter. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Moscow—6:15 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.
London—7:00 p. m.—War Commentary. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—Democracy Marches. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Sydney—8:25 p. m.—News and Commentary. VLQ10, 9.59 meg., 31.4 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—Britain Speaks. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Moscow—9:15 p. m.—News in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.
Guatemala—10:45 p. m.—"Natacha," comedy in Spanish by Armand Mook. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—10:45 p. m.—News Bulletin. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Moscow—11:15 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed

Walls Usually Have Ears but Here's a New House Where They 'Speak' Out

12 Spacious Closets in 7 Rooms Help Tell Design for Livability

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

I had my first interview with a house today.

No one came to the front door to greet me. The seven spacious rooms of planned livability in this modern, new dwelling on top of a hill in Rolling Acres, Newton, were as vacant as in any other house built for speculation and awaiting occupancy.

Yet I emerged from the house just one hour later with as clear an understanding of the architect's scheme of living as though I had been ushered through on a personally conducted tour.

Walls that ordinarily are supposed only to listen spoke clearly to me about this carefully planned building effort designed to fit the house into a pattern of every-day family demands. I was directed to 12 spacious closets, every one of which had its own electric light, to bedrooms with latticed closet doors for ventilation, into multi-purpose rooms and a living room 30 feet long with 16 electrical outlets plus a radio connection.

Some "Silent Servants"

The house was extremely gracious to me. The front door was first to speak through the medium of a neat card bearing the inscription: "Interested and considerate persons, welcome."

Inside the door, another card contained the neatly typed statement of architect and owner: "We have much to learn about your needs. Ask any questions you want. We learn from your questions." The card was signed: "R. S. Carman, owner; Howard H. Barton, architect."

Further down the hall, a wall card read: "Mark well the compactness and economy of footsteps in this house. These cards are silent servants to help you understand this house."

On I went into the living room, where the pattern of living unraveled in a series of wall cards stating: "This is the great room. It is one of the many-purpose rooms to be found in this architecturally designed home, a room secluded from the street with daylight on three sides, ideal for musicales, and with a view permanently protected from any present or future building."

The house has a high elevation looking out over Arnold Hartmann's Fox Meadow development to the south. There were two pairs of French windows opening out of the living room, one of them onto an outside flagstone terrace amidst chapel pines. Outside electrical outlets were provided for floodlighting night parties—so the walls told me.

Dining Room for Asking

"What . . . no dining room? Be patient," the cards cautioned. "The dining room is now an extension of the living room, giving it 30 feet in length. A dining room was in the original plans and it is yours for the asking with surprisingly little trouble. Yet there was some question as to whether you (the family) wanted to take one-third of the living space permanently for the sole purpose of eating."

That is a logical question. Many families have asked themselves the same thing, with the result that dining rooms have been linked with the living space. But here was a living room-dining room 30 feet long and 14½ feet wide. So partitions could be put in for the dining room and still leave a large living room. The builders were undecided . . . so they left it to the taste of the family who buys.

But the cards had more to say about attention to details. "We are interested in new and better ways of living and here is one of them," referring to the dining-room space being allocated to the living room. "Economy of space, yet roominess, low-cost heating, mercury electric switches (the silent kind), four outside entrances (each with a light) and a kitchen large enough for an ample breakfast space."

Unique Salesmanship

The cards became more and more intriguing. Here was a type of salesmanship unique in Greater Boston building circles. It took into consideration the fact that families like to browse, to talk among themselves freely without a real estate agent looking over their shoulders. All the questions were answered, questions that the average family would ask, without the interruption of a personal sales agency.

I went down in the basement to find that recreation room provisions were there awaiting the discretion of the buyer as to where the partitions should go. A recreation space 30 feet long and swinging 15 more feet around a corner could be finished off.

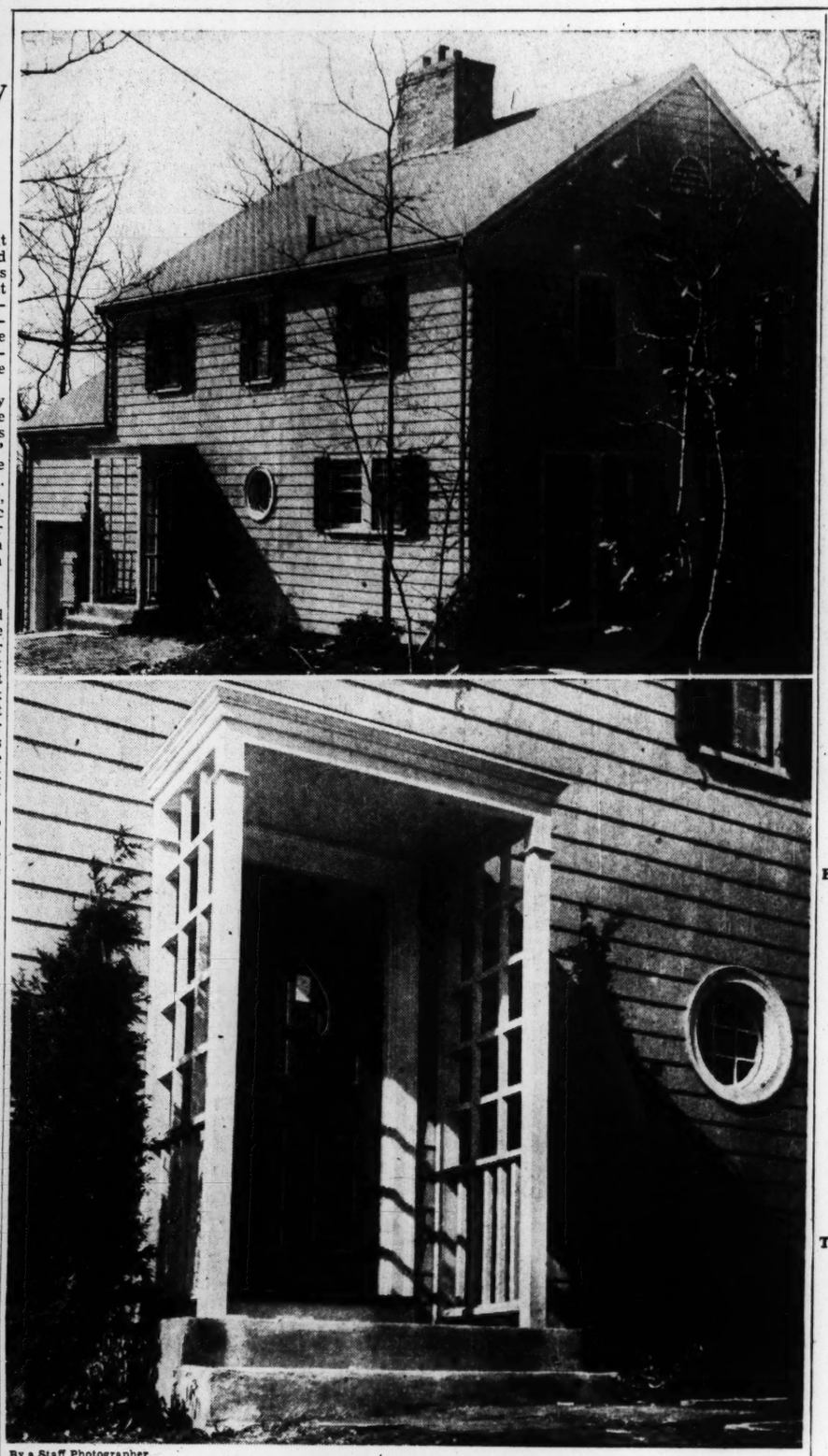
The basement walls told me that the laundry tray was not concrete, but vitreous china, that basement windows were weather-stripped and foundations were solid concrete, not blocks.

Versatile "Study"

Half way up the second floor stairs, was a study, which the card system pointed out could be used as a fourth bedroom, a second guest room, office, library or sewing room. The clothes closet swung around a corner into a large secret storage compartment, and there were two other large storage closets. There were three closets in the upstairs hall.

Each bedroom had six electrical outlets plus radio connections. There were three towel racks in the bathroom, closets were papered and planned to take the maximum amount of goods, two rods running from front to rear instead of a single long rod from side to side. Closet shelves were one-third wider than usual. The bathroom was decorated with washable walltex and a huge circular window. The basement stairway leading to the rear yard was five feet wide.

I was sorry when the tour was over. I had been talked to with the graciousness of a friendly host. And best of all, the facts were all there in black and white in case I should have overlooked the asking.



By a Staff Photographer

Newton House "Speaks for Itself"

Listening walls "talk" in this new dwelling in "Rolling Acres," telling the story of the architect's scheme of living, which includes 12 closets, 16 electrical outlets in living room, latticed doors for ventilation, a protected and elevated site, and multi-purpose rooms. Architect: Howard Barton: builder, Eric Marmorek, who spent many years before the war building homes in all the countries of Europe. Upper: Full view of house showing French windows to the rear leading into 30-foot living room. Below: Close-up of front door and interesting circular window that swings on hinges.

N. E. Army Posts Open to Public on Army Day

War Activities in New England

Army Day to Be Observed—An all-day open house at New England's three largest Army camps—Camp Edwards, Fort Devens, and Fort Ethan Allen—will high light the observance of Army Day, April 6, in the First Corp Area, Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, Corps Area Commander, announced today.

In disclosing plans for observance of the day, General Miles pointed out that Army Day has Special significance this year. Not only is our country at war, the General said, but April 6 marks the twenty-fifth anversary of the United States' entry into World War I.

At Camp Edwards, the largest military demonstration and display of Army equipment in the history of the camp will be staged on Logan Field. All units in the camp have been invited by Maj. Gen. Roger W. Eckfeldt, Commanding General of the 26th Division, to join the Division in the celebration. The General also announced that the public will be invited to attend the demonstration and will be permitted to eat at camp mess halls for a small fee.

There will be demonstrations by infantry, field and coast artillery, ordnance, quartermaster, engineer, chemical warfare, signal and medical troops. A general review and anti-aircraft searchlight displays will follow the demonstration.

Edwards Commander Promoted—Lieut. Col. Paul A. Murray, who on April 1 will celebrate his first year as commander of Camp Edwards, has been promoted to Colonel. Under his guidance the Cape Cod cantonment, which marked its first anniversary as a Federal Army post on Sept. 7, 1941, has become one of the most important military camps on the Eeastern Seaboard. Colonel Murray, a native of Concord, Mass., has been serving in the armed forces since Nov. 30, 1912, when he was commissioned a second lieutenant. He attended the Army and Navy Academy in Washington, D. C., after graduating from Concord schools.

The "Army Elephant"—In barren and frigid Iceland where the mettle of many American soldiers is being tried, the Quartermaster Corps has earned the reputation of being "the elephant of the Army" in the sense that he is supposed never to forget.

Scattered over the wintry landscape are many distributing points where supplies are sent out to feed and clothe many thousands of American boys. Large-scale planning is essential to the Quartermaster's duty for, if he forgets to bring something with him, he can't run down to the corner store and get it.

Readily available, however, at the distributing points are materials which insure that our soldiers have enough blankets, that their shirts are laundered, shoes repaired, bread baked, trucks kept in running order, and that shaving cream can be bought in post exchanges.

Army Commissions for Civilians—Few men in the Selective Service age brackets 20 to 44 will be commissioned directly from civilian life, General Miles said today. Unless they can produce evidence of exceptional professional or technical skill in some specialized field, men in this group should not apply for commissions, the General said.

The statement from the First Corps Area Commander was prompted by the large number of applications for commissions being received from civil life. It is the present policy of the War Department to obtain the great majority of commissioned officers by special schooling from the enlisted ranks.

Men from 45 to 59 years of age, inclusive, will be considered for commissions only if they have very exceptional specialized knowledge and experience along quasi-military lines desired by the Army, General Miles' statement said.

Slow Down, Soldier—The right of an Army or Navy driver to operate an automobile in Massachusetts will be revoked if he is reported for exceeding the 40-mile speed limit, Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin said today. "Drivers of Army and Navy vehicles have no more rights than civilian drivers," Mr. Goodwin said. "In fact they should be setting an example in the effort to save lives, rubber, and gasoline."

Navy Yard Expansion Urged—Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, has introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to acquire 23 acres of land between the Boston Navy Yard and City Square, Charlestown. The proposed land taking would be made at a cost not to exceed $3,000,000 and would add 1,200 feet to the Navy Yard's waterfront. The bill will go to the Navy for approval.

By a Staff Photographer

Off for Maxwell Field, Ala.

Robert T. Eckfeldt of Belmont, Mass., son of Maj. Gen. Roger W. Eckfeldt, Commanding General of the Yankee Division at Camp Edwards, left yesterday with 139 other Greater Boston youths to begin training at Maxwell Field, Ala., as a Flying Cadet. If he makes the grade he will receive a commission as Second Lieutenant in the Air Corps Reserves after a seven months' course of training. He is shown above with Capt. James P. Powers, President of the Aviation Cadet Board in Boston.

Lone Blackout Listed; None for Tomorrow

Blackouts in Massachusetts scheduled for tonight and tomorrow (Saturday), as compiled from lists of the State Committee on Public Safety:

Tonight

Acton—9-9:20

Tomorrow (Saturday)

None.

'Use' Stamps $1.25, Gummed Aright

Automobile use tax stamps, going on sale next week in Massachusetts post offices, will be gummed on the right side this time, Thomas B. Hassett, Collector of Internal Revenue for this State, announced today.

With glue on their face, the stamps will be placed on sale April 1. Heretofore the gummy side has been the wrong one for attaching to windshields.

Same in color, size, and design as the one sold in March and February, the new stamp costs only $1.25, and is good until July 1, at which time everyone will be required to buy a yearly stamp for $5. Approximately 100,000 have been sent to Greater Boston for sale in branch offices. New stamps are issued each month for purchase by motorists putting their cars on the road for the first time this year. Another stamp at a still lower rate will be issued in May and another in June.

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WPB Designates Boston One of Regional Centers

Boston today was one of 13 cities designated as regional centers of the War Production Board, in the Federal Goverment's latest decentralization move.

Retaining policy and program making powers in Washington, the Government added one more agency to the alphabetical menage already established at 17 Court Street in Boston. Other cities named in the program of deconcentration of authority and acceleration of field work were San Francisco, Seattle, Kansas City, Minneapolis, Dallas, Denver, Detroit, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Atlanta and New York. Boston will head up the New England region.

Speculation immediately circulated here on who will be the WPB chieftain for New England. Only three appointments, in Detroit, Philadelphia and Cleveland, have been made.

Local Men Appointed

In those appointments, however, it is noticeable that the Government has selected local men, well-acquainted with the problems of that region. In Detroit, Ernest Kanzler will add this new post to his titles as head of WPB's automotive division and automobile conversion program. Orville H. Bullitt, Pennsylvania State Director of Contract Distribution, has been appointed in Philadelphia; John C. Virden, former executive of a Cleveland concern, will be in charge in that region.

Boston observers frequently mentioned the name of Edward V. Hickey, Massachusetts State Director of Contract Distribution as a possible nominee for the new office. State Directors of the same branch in each of the other five New England States were considered equally favored for the WPB post, however.

'At Home' Sign

In placing the "at home" sign in the window of the Boston office building, J. S. Knowlson, Director of Industry Operation, explained that the new move is planned to bring closer co-operation between manufacturer and procurement official. Added to the WPB staff here will be specialists familiar with local problems sent up from Washington whenever necessary, Mr. Knowlson said.

Notice that a new boarder was coming to 17 Court Street elicited information from Federal officials that others will soon be moving in. Among the newcomers will be the Office for Civilian Defense, additional units of the Office of Price Administration, and two officials in the Salvage Division.

Cowboys Astride Merchant Marine

Since the government of Argentina took over a fleet of Italian and other ships that were tied up in that country by the war, the difficulty of obtaining experienced seamen resulted in calling the cowboys from the interior of the Argentine to "ride the decks" of ocean freighters.

Officers of ships flying the Argentine flag which are now found at North Atlantic ports frequently say that the erstwhile cowboys are rapidly learning to become good seamen, it was disclosed in shipping circles here today. Before the start of the war it was unusual to find a ship flying the Argentine flag at North Atlantic ports.

Colonial Line Suspends And Breaks a Link

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 27—Suspension of the Colonial Line steamship service between Providence and New York, effective today, terminates private shipping between Manhattan and New England for the first time in 300 years.

Abandonment of service came when the Government requisitioned the three boats comprising the Colonial Line fleet—the Arrow, Comet, and Meteor. The Meteor is already in the United States Maritime Commission service, while the Arrow and Comet have maintained the service between New York and Providence.

The ships will be used for wartime purposes, a spokesman for the War Shipping Administration disclosed. It is anticipated that the Colonial Line will resume service after the war.

The Eastern Steamship Lines, serving New England between Boston and New York, suspended operations last November after the requisitioning of the liners Acadia and St. John which normally maintain the route in the winter. The liners Boston and New York used on the summer runs were laid up at the time but have since been taken over by the government.

Lend-Lease Issue Up in Maine

PORTLAND, Maine, March 27 (AP)—The nation's Lend-Lease Act returned to the debate spotlight today as a postwar declaration issue in Maine's political campaigning.

Robert Hale of Portland asserted that United States Representative James C. Oliver (R) of Maine, "by voting against the Act opposed in one act both the vital national interests of America and the local economic interests of the State of Maine."

Mr. Hale, contesting Mr. Oliver's renomination at the June primaries, declared:

"I publicly advocated passage of the lend-lease legislation . . . because I believed that we could not save America without defeating Hitler, that we could not defeat Hitler without aiding the nations fighting Hitler. . . .

"The Lend-Lease Bill," he added, "turned out to be of tremendous importance to the people of the State of Maine.

"Many thousands of people are today employed in Maine and millions of dollars of pay roll are directly traceable to this legislation."

Tax Collections Soar

BURLINGTON, Vt., March 27 (AP)—Federal income tax payments in Vermont to date total $5,459,274—approximately 200 per cent greater than collections for a similar period last year, the District Internal Revenue Office announced.

Mrs. Roosevelt to Speak At Wellesley Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., March 27—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt is scheduled to arrive at Wellesley College for dinner tonight, following which she will speak in Alumnae Hall on "Our Changing Democracy," at 8 p. m. Her address will be followed by a question period.

Mrs. Roosevelt's speech will launch a conference under the sponsorship of Forum, the undergraduate organization devoted to the study of national and international affairs, being held in conjunction with International Student Service groups in colleges throughout Eastern United States. This conference will continue throughout the day tomorrow.

Not Open to Public

Neither Mrs. Roosevelt's address tonight, nor the conference tomorrow, will be open to the public, being arranged solely for the College. The theme of the conference will be the impact of war on the citizen. Three round table discussion groups, in which delegates from eastern colleges will have an opportunity to exchange ideas, will be held tomorrow morning.

Prof. Mabel Newcomer and Mrs. Maxime Sweezey of Vassar will lead the economic panel on "How Does the War Affect Your Pocketbook?" Prof. Zechariah Chafee of Harvard and Thomas Eliot, United States Representative from Massachusetts, will consider "The Impact of War on Freedom of Speech."

Panel Discussion

Rosella Senders, of the War Production Board and Miss Edith Steadman of the Radcliffe College Appointment Bureau will lead the panel discussion on "The War and Your Job," Leonard Carmichael, President of Tufts College, who was to join in this discussion, will be unable to attend.

Prof. Talcott Parsons of Harvard will lead Saturday afternoon's informal panel discussion on "Our Changing Democracy." Among the other speakers at the conference will be Prof. Arthur Macmahan of the Department of Political Science at Columbia University; Colston Warm of the Department of Economics, Amherst College; John Dunlop of the Department of Economics at Harvard University; Quentin Reynolds of the Eastern States Co-operative League; and Prof. Clyde Kluckholm of the Department of Anthropology at Harvard.

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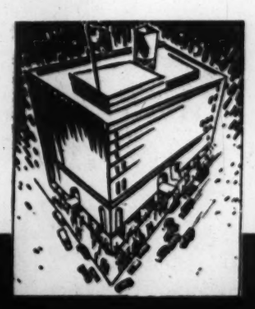

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Story of Yugoslav Coup Told at London

LONDON, March 27 (ONA)—An official account of the coup which overthrew the pro-Nazi government of Yugoslav Premier Dragisha Cvetkovitch and put the youthful King Peter on the throne on March 27, 1941, was released today from documents made available by the Yugoslav Government in exile in London.

The coup, the anniversary of which was observed today, was a protest against submission by the Cvetkovitch government to a German ultimatum. It denied Germany a quick and uncontested victory, and forced an armed invasion of Yugoslavia, thus delaying by about six weeks the Nazi invasion of Russia.

The action began just before dawn when a band of Yugoslav soldiers in full battle dress rode through the streets of Belgrade. Yugoslav peasants, knowing of the coup, greeted the soldiers, "Good morning and good luck."

At 4 a. m. the headquarters of the former military commander of the Belgrade district was occupied without a shot being fired, likewise all government buildings were occupied.

"On Important Maneuvers"

At 4:15 the telephone rang at Military Headquarters. The chief of the Belgrade police wanted to know "why it was necessary to parade troops and tanks so early in the morning." He complained: "You're waking the whole civilian population." A young officer explained courteously that the Army was on "important maneuvers." Less than 15 minutes later the Chief of Police was ordered out of bed and arrested.

Simultaneously an Army officer entered Premier Cvetkovitch's villa on the outskirts of Belgrade, went to the Premier's bedside and declared: "You are under arrest."

Cvetkovitch asked: "On whose order?"

The Major replied: "At the command of His Majesty the King and the people of Yugoslavia." Similarly, Foreign Minister Alexander Cincar Markovitch was arrested.

Regent Paul Detained

Prince Paul, the Regent, had departed from Belgrade for his summer residence in Slovenia on the evening of March 26. Unexpectedly for him, his train was halted at 5:30 a. m. at the small Croatian junction of Slovensk Brod. The train was held until 7 a. m., when a formula for the resignation of the Regency was submitted and signed by Paul. When the train reached Belgrade, Paul was ordered to Greece immediately with his wife and children.

Peter was awakened at 5 a. m. by an aide-de-camp who announced that all parties had agreed to form a national government and wished to see him immediately. They explained to him their intention of forming a coalition to resist the Nazis and proclaim his coming of age, assuming full responsibility for the affairs of state because the people demanded resistance to Nazi pressure. Peter accepted.

Associated Press

Gen. Draja Mihailovitch

Promoted by Yugoslav Government-in-Exile to rank of Divisional General. He has devised the strategy for the Serb guerrilla forces which have done such havoc to German occupation.

F.B.I. Net Is Sprung On N.J. Enemy Aliens

NEWARK, N. J., March 27 (AP)—Seizure of a "considerable quantity" of espionage material and arrest of an undisclosed number of enemy aliens has been disclosed by E. E. Conroy, special agent in charge of the F. B. I office here.

The raids were made March 25 by F. B. I. agents co-operating with state and municipal police in Jersey City, Weehawken and the vicinity of the Army's Raritan Arsenal in Middlesex County.

The aliens were taken yesterday to Ellis Island for hearings before U. S. immigration officials. They included German, Japanese and Italian nationals, Mr. Conroy said.

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MEDHURST'S OF BROMLEY

Nazis Seek to Smooth the Way To Use Bulgars Against Reds

BERN, Switzerland, March 27 (AP)—Germany was reported today to be pushing a three-way diplomatic drive to smooth the differences which it instigated among its Balkan satellites, to bring Bulgaria into war against Russia, and to maneuver Turkey into a position where the Turks will not hinder a Nazi spring smash toward the Caucasus and its oil.

Political circles in Berlin suggested that King Boris of Bulgaria, en route home after a talk with Adolf Hitler, might renounce his old East Thracian aspirations if this would accomplish a Turkish attitude favorable to the Axis.

This would imply a standstill agreement between Turkey and the Reich and perhaps concessions dealing with the Dardanelles or land transit privileges which Turkey thus far has avoided.

If no diplomatic agreement is reached, the prospect of military action cannot be ruled out, diplomats said. Bulgaria, with troops maintained for over a year on the Turkish border, appeared to be the pivot in the negotiations.

King Boris was taking home requests that were virtually certain to arouse stormy discussion among his people who, as the Basel National Zeitung put it, generally have given the impression of willingness to "fight anybody except the Russions."

[Turkey, according to an Istanbul report printed by Il Giornale d'Italia in Rome, recalled its ambassadors to both Moscow and the Nazi-Fascist capitals to discuss the immediate political-military future of Southeastern Europe.]

Bulgar circles in Istanbul, according to word reaching Bern, said they did not believe Germany would dare to use Bulgarian troops in actual combat against the Russians, but that they probably would be employed for purposes of clean-up and occupation.

Even that was ominous to many Bulgars, who fear postwar Russian reprisals.

[The Moscow radio quoted informed circles in Ankara, Turkey, as saying that a battle between Hungarian and Rumanian troops on the Eastern Front occurred about ten days ago after the verbal dispute by their Governments over the Transylvanian question.]

Japan Sends Aide to Vatican

TOKYO. From Japanese radiocasts. March 27 (AP)—Ken Harada, former Counselor in the Japanese Embassy in Paris, has been appointed Special Minister to the Vatican, it was announced today by Tomokazu Hori, Information Board spokesman.

"Technically, this doesn't mean the opening of formal diplomatic relations," the spokesman said, "however, it is de facto diplomatic relations."

Paolo Marella, Apostolic Delegate to Tokyo since 1937, will be given "full diplomatic privileges" here, it was said.

Mr. Hori said that this was the first time that Japan has sent a diplomatic delegate to the Vatican.

[A radiocast from German-controlled Paris March 24 said that the former Foreign Minister, Yosuke Matsuoka, had been appointed Japanese Ambassador to the Holy See.]

Mr. Harada was a member of the Japanese delegation to the 1920 Peace Conference, and a Commissioner of the League of Nations until 1938. In January, 1939, he returned to Japan, where he was attached to the Foreign Office Information Bureau until his appointment that August to Paris.

Texas Aliens Held

HOUSTON, Texas, March 27 (AP)—The F. B. I. last night searched 60 places, arrested at least 50 aliens and seized guns, short wave radios and cameras.

Honors for N. C. Patriots

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Two ships now under construction will be named for North Carolina signers of the Federal Constitution, Richard D. Speight and William Blount. A request that ships be named for North Carolina signers was made by Gov. J. Melville Broughton.

Interview with Sir Henry Price

Sir Henry Price answers the Retired man

"I've a fixed income, Sir Henry"

Retired Man: My income today is exactly the same as before the war, Sir Henry, and when you consider the way prices have risen all round, you can imagine that I have to watch my spending pretty closely.

Sir Henry: You certainly must. But you will find that The Fifty Shilling Tailors are still offering you the best value for your money in clothes.

Retired Man: That's important, especially now, when we must all have clothes which will wear well and yet not cost an exorbitant price.

Sir Henry: Rational Tailoring has always offered good cloth combined with good tailoring at the lowest economic price. That is why more and more men are bringing their coupons to us. When your purchases are limited, you must have the best value. Rational Tailoring is still providing the highest value at the most reasonable prices.

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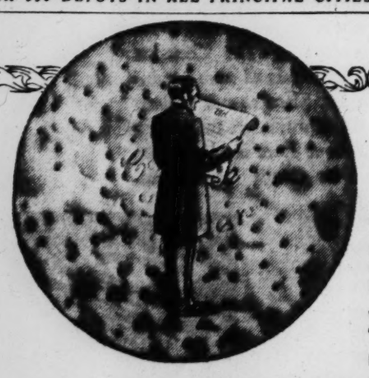

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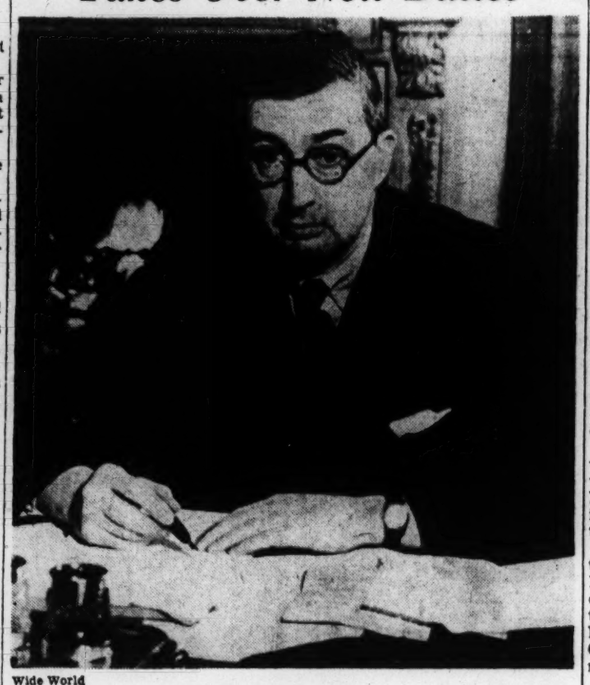

Wide World

Sir James Grigg

Britain's new War Secretary is shown at his desk after assuming his new post.

Britain's New War Minister Long Noted for Plain Speaking

By the British Press Service

LONDON, March 27—Sir Percy James Grigg, Britain's new Secretary of State for War, whose appointment from a permanent Civil Service post to top-flight Cabinet rank breaks all precedent, is of humble origin.

His diction, frequently interlarded with salty slang, is that of a man of the people, and he did not hesitate when in the dignified atmosphere of the New Delhi Legislature, where he served as Finance Member for the Government of India from 1934 to 1939, to give vent to earthy Anglo-Saxon monosyllables. He is sympathetic to Indian national aspirations.

Sir Percy is one of the few men who has stood up to Winston Churchill. He was the Prime Minister's private secretary when the latter held the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer (1925-1929).

On one occasion, he refused to speak to his boss for three weeks when he disagreed with him on a question of policy and Mr. Churchill insisted on having things his own way. Mr. Churchill held out for a time but eventually had to yield with: "James, you might at least treat me as an equal."

Sir Percy is not a product of the British public schools. He received his high school education at Bournemouth School which, although an excellent school, does not resemble Eton or Harrow.

Since his parents could not afford to send him through a university, he earned his way at Cambridge by scholarships and won a coveted Treasury post by an examination.

Since joining the Treasury in 1913, the new War Secretary has spent 26 years in the Civil Service with only one break—the four years of the last war when he served in the Royal Garrison Artillery.

Five successive Chancellors of the Exchequer between 1921 and 1930 retained him as their private secretary, including Lord Baldwin, Lord Snowden and Mr. Churchill. Before becoming Permanent Under-Secretary of State for War and a member of the Army Council in 1939, Sir Percy held a succession of increasingly important posts: Chairman of the Board of Customs Excise (1930), Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue (1930-1934) and then the Indian office. He was knighted in 1932.

Almost boyish in appearance despite his graying hair, he has a sharp nose and well-shaped head and stands five feet, ten inches tall.

Hard work has been his hobby, although he enjoyed taking long country hikes during peacetime. He rarely indulges in sports but finds relaxation in reading ancient history and detective stories. He and Lady Grigg have no children. His wife has had several war jobs, first in the Ministry of Information and recently as secretary to the retiring Secretary of State for War. She will probably surrender this post when her husband takes over but hopes to find other activity.

French Army Rivalries Described at Riom Trial

RIOM, France, March 26 (AP)—A Lieutenant-Colonel expert in gunnery and aeronautics and a trio of generals expanded the already voluminous record of the Riom trial today with testimony on France's war failure, including a story of damaging rivalry between artillerymen and airmen.

The artillery-aviation expert, Lieut.-Col. Abel Verdurand, now director of the aviation concern Air - France in North Africa, charged that 20 years of rivalry between the artillery and the air force had deprived France of artillery observation aircraft in 1940.

"During the present war our artillery had no special observation planes," he testified. "This was due to a disagreement between artillery services and the Air Ministry over who should control them which had been going on since 1918."

'Swept out of Air'

Guy la Chambre, former Air Minister who with four other political-military leaders is on trial, declared that "the principle of such an air force was demolished in the last war when enemy pursuit ships swept them out of the air." He admitted that the Germans had been able to use specially designed observation planes because of their mastery of the air.

Colonel Verdurand also recalled that the air force once had to hire private planes for joint war games with tanks because French Army planes were too unwieldly to land in the open country and charged that there was a laarge proportion of rejects in 25-millimeter shells put out by a factory at St. Etienne.

On the latter point he was challenged by another defendant, former Premier Eduard Daladier, who interjected that no such factory ever existed. Colonel Verdurand admitted that he had this information second hand.

Questioned By Judge

At another juncture Presiding Judge Pierre Caous asked Colonel Verdurand for the source of one of his statements and the Colonel replied that he had read it in a popular weekly.

The other witnesses of the day were:

Gen. Pierre Préaud, Director of St. Cyr Military Academy, who said that the training of officers in the standing army had been on the whole very good but that antimilitarist Deputies of the political left prevented the establishment of one training camp.

Gen. Alfred Conquet, who defended the Chemin des Dames sector in the 1940 fighting, also attacked leftists and their influence among the troops. "We had to stiffen trainloads of men going home on leave (during the war) with trusted officers and non-commissioned officers to prevent demonstrations," General Conquet said.

Gen André Leyer, War Ministry Cavalry Director, who told how his cavalry had "267 tanks too many" while it had to go out on patrol with requisitioned civilian motorcycles and sidecars, unarmored and unprotected, because of a shortage of 125,000 army motorcycles.

Films Are Found Vital in Wartime

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 27—The role of motion pictures in wartime is to bring home a full realization of the world crisis and the peril that lurks in internal squabbles, according to Cecil B. De Mille, motion picture director-producer.

"In the midst of battles and convoy departures to foreign lands, of bombing raids and disturbing headlines, we have it in our power to show a lonesome soldier what home looks like, to mirror to him and to all men the joys of freedom," Mr. De Mille declared at a luncheon in honor of his thirtieth anniversary in the motion pictures business sponsored by the Associated Motion Picture Advertisers at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here yesterday.

Amish Brothers Jailed For Induction Failure

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 27 (AP)—A Federal Judge, saying that "if we lose the war we won't have any churches," sentenced two members of the Amish sect to prison yesterday for violating the Selective Service Act.

George and Jacob Gingerich, brothers, living in Daviess County and claiming to be conscientious objectors, pleaded guilty to failure to report for induction into the Army, and Judge Robert C. Baltzell committed them to prison for 18 months each. District Attorney W. Howard Caughran told the court that the brothers "didn't work at their faith" and that Selective Service officials had rejected their claims of religious scruples.

Nehru Says India Must Be Fully Free; Gandhi Talks With Cripps at New Delhi

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 27—India must have the status of an independent nation, free from imperialism, before it can play its full part in winning the war, Jawaharlal Nehru, Indian National Congress Party leader, declares, writing in Fortune Magazine today.

In an article prepared before Sir Stafford Cripps, British Lord Privy Seal, went to India, Pandit Nthru holds that Dominion status is inapplicable to India, but that immediate independence could be accorded without complicated enactments, and within the present political structure, retaining cooperation with the British Government and its agents.

He described President Roosevelt's "Four Freedoms" as too vague and characterizes the Atlantic Charter as "nebulous," adding that "even this, Mr. Churchill tells us, does not apply to India."

"What do we want?" he continues. "A free, democratic, federal India, willing to be associated with other countries in larger federations. In particular, India would like to have close contacts with China and Soviet Russia, both its neighbors, and America.

Declaration by Allies

"What should be done now? I would suggest that the leaders of America and Britain declare:

"First, that every country is entitled to full freedom and to shape its own destiny, subject only to certain international requirements and their adjustment by international co-operation.

"Second, that this applies fully to countries at present within the British Empire, and that India's independence is recognized as well as her right to frame her own constitution through an assembly of her elected representatives, who will also consider her future relations with Britain and other countries.

"Third, that all races and peoples must be treated as equal and allowed equal opportunities for growth and development."

Such a declaration, he holds, would be a greater blow to Naziism and Fascism than any military triumph, because both Axis systems are "an intensification of the principle of imperialism."

More Than Words Needed

A declaration alone will not be sufficient, he writes, but must be translated into immediate practice. Only recognition of India's independence will galvanize its people into action, he declares.

"In India a change-over could take place without delay and without any complicated legal enactment," he continues. "A provisional national government could be formed and all real power transferred to it. This may be done even within the present structure, but it must be clearly understood that this structure will then be an unimportant covering for something that is entirely different.

"This national government will not be responsible to the British Government or the Viceroy, but to the people, though, of course, it will seek to co-operate with the British Government and its agents. When opportunity offers in the future, further changes may take place through a constituent assembly."

Predicting that dominion status is unlikely to remain "anywhere," Pandit Nehru holds that India would welcome association with Britain and other countries on an equal basis, once the taint of imperialism were removed.

Believes in Federation

"I do not think that the conception of wholly sovereign independent nations is compatible with world peace or progress," he writes. "But we do not want international co-operation to be just a variation of the imperial theme with some dominant nations controlling international and national policies."

Referring to the Hindu-Moslem problem, he holds that it will be solved only in terms of federation and "only when British interference with our affairs ceases" and no third party is present to encourage intransigent elements of each group.

"It is often forgotten that Moslems, like Hindus, also demand independence for India," he says. "Some of them, but only some, talk in terms of a separate state in the northwest of India. They have never defined what they mean and few people take their demand seriously, especially in these days when small states have ceased to count and must inevitably be parts of a larger federation."

Indian Government Not Going to Simla

By Columbia Broadcasting System

The Government of India will not move to Simla, the summer caiptal, this year.

All civil secretaries and the general headquarters are to remain in Delhi. The Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief as well as the members of the Executive Council will also remain in Delhi instead of going to the higher and cooler quarters in the Punjab.

NEW DELHI, India, March 27 (AP)—Mohandas K. Gandhi, Indian leader, met today with Sir Stafford Cripps, Britain's special emissary.

The Nationalist leader came here from his headquarters in Wardha to confer with Sir Stafford, intrusted by the British War Cabinet with seeking unanimous Indian acceptance of Britain's proposals for greater autonomy for India and Indian support for Britain's war effort.

Congress Party circles expressed belief that a frank exchange of ideas between Sir Stafford and the Nationalist leader might speed deliberations of the Party's Working Commitee, which will consider the proposals Sunday.

While details of the British plan remained secret, there was a general feeling in political quarters that the leaders of both the Congress Party and the Moslem League had found the fundamental principles satisfactory.

The working units of the two committees, it was believed, probably will be concerned chiefly with suggesting adjustments which might prove helpful in the practical execution of these principles.

The League's committee arranged to meet today to consider the British plan.

Warplane Built in America Superior to Nazis' on Desert

WITH THE RAF IN LIBYA, March 27 (AP)—Slower on the straightaway but faster on the turns, the American-built Kittyhawk warplane is hailed as the champion of the desert air over the German pride, the Messerschmitt 109F.

The American plane simply can "get around more neatly" than the German plane, its chief adversary here, which is 30 to 40 miles faster on the straightaway, Squadron leader Cliver Caldwell, Australian ace, explained.

The Messerschmitt is "all power and all speed—a big engine with little wings and a fuselage tacked onto it," outmaneuvered by the Kittyhawk's "bigger wing area and greater control surface," he said.

The matter of "know-how" is an important factor because, Squadron Leader Caldwell admitted, the enemy "above a certain altitude has got it all his own way."

"He knows that, so he waits around up there, sometimes as high as 30,000 feet," he said.

"We know it, so we wait around down below. That means he usually attacks first.

"He comes diving down at you. You have to keep turning, watching him carefully, always facing him and not letting him get on your tail. If you're careful, you can do this.

"Then as he gets near you shoot upward and go at him head-on."

Squadron Leader Caldwell, a prewar civilian pilot in Australia, has 19½ enemy planes to his credit—the half representing his share of a plane which he and another pilot shot down co-operatively.

He was wounded once as he and his comrades took on an armada of 40 German planes. He has won the Distinguished Flying Cross with bar for various feats, including the felling of five Junker bombers in a single day.

Squadron Leader Caldwell, who has flown American planes exclusively during his assignment in this arena and achieved more with them than any other pilot here, says the Messerschmitt has the advantage at great height due to its supercharger.

Thus the Nazi pilot can "step up twice to push the lighter air up there into the engine fast enough to keep up the power."

Butler Intimates Axis Collapse

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 27—An Axis collapse may occur with "startling suddenness" from economic causes, particularly the falling off of food supplies in Europe, in the opinion of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University.

Dr. Butler warned, however, that the war could conceivably last several more years, "in view of the dogmatic determination of the Nazis and the Japanese to carry out their plans of domination and in view of their long years of preparation for war."

The Columbia University President said he expected after the war to see the United States adopting not dictatorship nor Socialism nor Communism, but retaining its democratic way of life with, however, realigned political parties.

Dr. Butler, who will complete this month his sixtieth year with Columbia University and his forty-first as its President, said he had not even remotely contemplated retiring.

German Boxer Detained In Hoboken, N. J., for FBI

HOBOKEN, N. J., March 27 (AP)—Police took into custody today Henry Kohlhass, identified by Detective Frank Mooney as a sparring partner for Max Schmeling when the German boxer fought in America.

Subversive literature was found in the longshoreman's room at 224 Park Avenue when police moved in on him at the request of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Detective Mooney said. Mr. Kohlhass was booked as a potentially dangerous enemy alien and held for the FBI.

Mr. Kohlhass came to America as a member of the German Olympic boxing team in 1932. He returned to his native land later that year and until 1935 was a physical instructor in the German Army.

Conservative Loses Lincolnshire Seat

LONDON, March 27 (AP)—In a Lincolnshire by-election the Conservative Party has sustained its first defeat since its leader, Winston Churchill, took office as Prime Minister on May 11, 1940.

By the narrow margin of 367 votes, W. D. Kendall, Independent candidate for the House of Commons, defeated Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Longmore, retired, in the Grantham Division. The by-election was necessitated by the elevation of Sir Victor Warrender, the Conservative incumbent, to the peerage.

Mr. Kendall polled 11,758 and Mr. Longmore 11,391.

Vichy Buys Mansion For N. Y. Consulate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 27—The five-story limestone mansion, formerly owned by Charles F. Mitchell, banker, on Fifth Avenue between Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth Streets and facing Central Park, has been purchased by the Vichy Government for headquarters of its New York Consulate-General. The building was built in Renaissance style in 1927 and was reported to have cost more than $500,000.

The mansion is in a section of town homes of the wealthy. Joseph P. Grace, Thomas D. Thacher, Thomas J. Watson, Mrs. Edward S. Harkness, Mrs. Payne Whitney and many other leaders in the social and business worlds have homes in the neighborhood.

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Associated Press

Cub Pack Active in Aluminum Salvage Drive

In a day and a half these members of the Petersham Cub Pack of Sydney collected a cartload of aluminum pots and pans for the war needs of their country.

Tension of German Army And Police at New High

By Theo von Merk
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Tension between the German Army and the political police forces of Heinrich Himmler flared to a new high recently when the so-called Waffen SS—that branch of the SS elite black-shirt guard now incorporated in the army—paraded in Berlin as an independent military unit.

The Waffen SS is Hitler's latest weapon, intended primarily to serve as a police force at home to quell any possible outbreaks among the population, and secondarily, to keep an eye on the German Army, whose allegiance to the party is none too trustworthy.

According to reliable reports emanating from Germany this new police force numbers nearly 10 divisions. Of these thousands are said to have been infiltrated into the Regular Army.

Ready in Case of Revolt

A few days ago the British captured a field order from Nazi forces in the Libyan desert. The order acknowledged that there was dissension in the German Army over the presence of these Waffen SS troops, and explained the object.

The new units were said to be designed for use in case of internal dissension in Germany, and that they are serving in the Army merely in order that they may not become "civilianized or bureaucrat-ridden" as they might be if left in Germany.

Obviously this explanation is merely to squelch any suspicions which might be aroused among the Army leaders. Actually the Waffen SS might be looked upon as a barometic reading of the ascendancy of Himmler's task corps and the descendancy of the Army—"for the moment"—in the eyes of the Führer. If Hitler should be forced to reinstate his Generals—which has been reported to be the case—the Army might again take over the favor now enjoyed by the SS.

But at present a deepening rift between Army and Party has aroused the fear that the Army could not be relied upon to defend National Socialism in the event of a popular uprising. At the moment the SS is relied upon to protect Hitlerism within Germany.

Place for Radicals

Also inherent in the ascendancy of the SS is the backward march of the SA—Hitler's original brownshirts. There is the feeling that they, too, could not be relied upon in the event of an uprising. This feeling is not lessened by the fact that the SA has always been a pool for those radicals in the party who place more emphasis on "socialist" side of National Socialism.

The SA was mostly recruited from the masses—from unemployed and disgruntled workers. The SS-Elite Guard has been a kind of officers' corps which only carefully picked men were allowed to enter. They had to be especially physically fit and of old "Aryan" families. The SS has become the "elite" of the Nazi Party and while in recent years hardly any man in a leading public position has been a member of the SA, almost all members of the Nazi Cabinet and every leading figure in public life has been an officer of the SS-Elite Guard.

Thus the SA has gradually lost its influence, while the SS gained it. The SA has been the "proletariat," the SS the "aristocracy" of the Nazi Party. That caused the rivalry between the two groups to grow just as strong as on the other side the rivalry between SS and the Army. With Hitler leaning over to the SS-Elite Guard, the SA-storm troopers have become the Party's opposition. They have not been trusted ever since 1934 when leader, Captain Röhm, was killed by Hitler henchmen.

Action Against Rebels

Himmler knows that he cannot rely on the SA any more than he can on the Army. Should the people or perhaps even a part of the SA or an Army column revolt, the SS-Elite Guard would have to crush the revolt alone. In fact, in those cases of disorder in the Army of which rumors have circulated, the SS and not the Army has liquidated the rebels.

It is for that reason that Himmler wants to be absolutely independent of the Army and it is for this reason that Himmler lately has pressed for formation of a separate air force to operate as part of the SS.

His private army the Waffen-SS and the so-called Verfügungstruppen—or emergency troops— have been trained for civil war from the very first day. The Verfügungstruppe, a column of which may be called out at a minute's notice, is a shock troop of handpicked men, especially trained and equipped. They are trained in a special course for sadistic brutalities and they are the toughest of all the tough Nazi soldiers.

Queries on Gains

The type of work performed by the SS and the Verfügungstruppe was illustrated in 1938 when Himmler was called upon to quell a potential outbreak of disorders.

It was then the time between the invasion of Austria and the invasion of Czechoslovakia, and people in Germany began to ask such questions as, for example, what they had gained by the occupation of Austria; it was the time when people in Germany could not conceal their fear that an attack on Czechoslovakia might lead to a major war which they did not like, while they would not have objected to "peaceful" absorption of the neighboring country.

At that time Himmler ordered a large-scale maneuver. Just as in all maneuvers there were two groups, the "Blue" and the "Red" party. But it so happened that while the blue army had all the most modern implements of warfare, as guns of all calibers, tanks, planes, bombs, the "red" party had only rifles, machine guns, and hand grenades.

That unequal distribution of weapons could have been ordered in an attempt to find out how such an infantry division would stand up against forces equipped with all modern weapons. It was not difficult to see that if such an experiment had been intended it would have been for the Army to stage the maneuver.

Himmler left no doubt as to why the SS-forces undertook it. He picked Westphalia, a mining and industrial district; with perhaps the highest percentage of Socialists in Germany. They received the demonstration of a battle between the two different groups: one army of super-super troops and another which could at best be called a force of guerrillas, partisans, or snipers.

Himmler himself has explained that his special troops would make sure that the "stab-in-the-back" of 1918 would not be repeated. He impressed upon Germans that there was an army, an army of the toughest, best-equipped soldiers in the country, whose only purpose was to beat down any attempt to stop the war by revolt on the home front.

Army Within Army

NEW YORK (CBS)—Formation by Hitler of a "private army within the army" was disclosed in an order captured by the British in Libya. The text as contained in a British radio broadcast follows:

"Dissension caused in the German Army by Hitler's creation of a special force, the Waffen SS—a private army within the army—has been revealed tonight. An order to German troops explaining Hitler's object in placing special police units among them has been captured by British forces in the Libyan desert.

"The order was issued because the presence of the special units caused some hostility among the regular soldiers. The order reads:

" 'The German Reich, in its final form, will include within its borders certain groups which are . . . not well disposed toward it. It is therefore necessary to maintain a force of state police troops to (maintain) the internal authority of the Reich under all circumstances.

" 'This task can only be worked out by state police: men who are without doubts, who are unreservedly loyal to the ideas of the German Reich. Only such a body can dispel subversive influences in critical times.

" 'Thanks to its pride and esprit de corps, such a body will never fraternize with the proletariat and underworld sources of subversive ideas.' The captured order goes on to say that the German people are now so militarized that a civilianized or bureaucratic-ridden police force would never be able to handle them.

"It was therefore necessary that the police should serve at the front as Waffen units, both for their own prestige and as training for the job for which it was planned in the Greater Reich after the war.

"The order concludes by stating that the militarized police units are also an assurance that, in its own words, 'the German Army will never again be ordered to turn its weapons against our own people in a crisis.' "

Raids on Island of Malta Costly to Axis

VALLETTA, Malta, March 27 (AP)—The Axis has spent at least 50 planes and untold tons of bombs blasting this tiny Mediterranean island since March 1, the British disclosed today, but as far as knocking Malta out as a menace to enemy operations between Italy and Africa its efforts have been wasted.

Even more than its British naval station, Malta's geography is the likeliest explanation for its unenviable distinction as probably the most bombed spot in the world.

A frequently raided Axis target since the start of the war, rocky oval-shaped Malta has been pounded almost ceaselessly day and night all this month. Its air alarms sounded 899 times from Dec. 1 to March 24, and enemy raiders were over it yesterday through daylight and into darkness.

[The German Radio said today two hits with heavy bombs had been scored by German warplanes on British cruisers at Valletta in the continuing raids upon Malta.

Great Britain reported 30 Nazi dive-bombers were shot down in yesterday's raid on Malta.]

Malta is only 56 miles south of Sicily—almost on Italy's home coast as measured by a warplane's flying time—and only 187 miles north of Africa on a straight line between Sicily and Libya.

Thus, relatively impregnable to air attack because of the many caverns in which its inhabitants can take refuge from bombs, Malta affords Britain's aerial scouts a close look at Italy's home waters and the Axis' efforts to ship reinforcements to North Africa. It gives Britain a bomber base within close range of the Italian boot and a mid-Mediterranean naval haven.

It was to Malta that the British aircraft carrier Illustrious fled to shelter when German dive-bombers seemed to have caught it in a fatal trap in January, 1941, and a communique last night likened the new air siege to the attacks which failed to destroy the Illustrious while it was here.

The 50 planes lost by the Axis from March 1 through 26 are a minimum, the British declared, counting only those definitely confirmed and listed in communiqués.

Many also could be listed as probably destroyed, so disabled they probably never reached home or damaged so badly they will be out of action for a long time, they said. And still, they added, the whole story would not be told because in the heat of battle RAF fighters cannot always keep a close tally on enemy planes they actually see falling into the sea.

Even as a communiqué was being issued last night, an intense bombardment still was in progress. It reported some civilian damage and a few civilians killed and wounded.

Soldiers Hit by Auto

BERGENFIELD, N J., March 27 (AP)—One soldier was killed and nine others were injured last night when an automobile, which Prosecutor John J. Breslin, Jr., said was operated by an intoxicated driver, ran into a group of 100 soldiers drilling near the 104th Engineers Armory. Mr. Breslin said the driver was Charles Mordaunt of Englewood.

British Production Staff Faces Big Task

By R. Maillard Stead
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 27—Further details of the Government's General Staff of War Production which become apparent yesterday following the staff's formation this week, disclose that it will function primarily in a six-way liaison capacity. It will establish close contact between procurement and ordnance sections of the Army, Navy, and Airforce, and between providers of raw materials, makers of machine tools and users of both.

The new production setup outlined by the Minister of Production, Capt. Oliver Lyttelton, means that British industry is now geared into actual fighting machinery and conduct of the war henceforth is to be envisaged as one "combined operation" calling for the closest detailed collaboration of the United States and Britain.

The most important of the many complex problems confronting the new staff is the interlinking of production plans of Britain and the United States, ensuring the most profitable use of combined resources to meet Allied needs.

Vital Improvements

The exact form of the international organization of London and Washington under which it is proposed to achieve this end isn't yet determined, but it is intended to send someone, preferably of ministerial rank, to preside over the various British liaison groups in the United States to co-ordinate them with each other and to concert their activities with that of the Americas. Captain Lyttelton himself is to be chairman of the bodies comprising the British side of this international organization.

With the new administrative machinery of the joint war production staff Captain Lyttelton expects to produce vital improvements in regard to British industry. Greater production, flexibility to meet changes in enemy strategy and location of heavy fighting, and the entry of fresh allies or enemies into the struggle and fresh problems relating to communications and supply are expected.

It is also hoped to restore full confidence among working masses and fighting forces whose morale and effectiveness are lowered by any belief that their efforts and sacrifices are being nullified by inefficient administration.

Criticism Continues

The introduction of the General Staff for Production does not satisfy all critics of the Government's methods and achievements and the alleged lack of both. Captain Lyttelton's announcement of the new body in the House of Commons was followed by a fresh recital of specific illustrations of past errors.

But the consensus in the press is that, in the words of the Liberal News-Chronicle editorial, "it does look at long last as if a satisfactory scheme had been worked out."

The new Joint War Production Staff under Sir Walter Layton is to run on lines parallel to those of the service High Commands here and is answerable directly to the Cabinet's Defense Committee. Captain Lyttelton himself is a member of this committee and consequently is in intimate touch all the time at the top level with strategic requirements and plans.

He sets out to work in full harmony with Labor Minister Ernest Bevin, for while as Minister of Production he is to decide the relative importance of the demands for labor, Mr. Bevin actually is to supply the labor.

The staff will also include the Assistant Chiefs of Staff of the three services, and the highest technical officers of the three production ministries.

This situation has aroused some misgivings as to success of Captain Lyttelton's scheme because, as the Daily Telegraph puts it editorially, the "frontier line between the Ministry of Production and the Ministry of Labor has been left undefined" and consequently there would seem to exist the possibility of disputation.

The Joint War Production Staff will base its decisions on reports from its "Joint War Production Planning Group," composed of representatives of the Navy, Army and Air Force and the production ministries working together in one office to dovetail the various requirements and contributions of each into one master plan for the benefit of all.

Night Raids by RAF Hit Ruhr, Holland, and France

LONDON, March 27 (AP)—British bombers attacked German Ruhr industries in force again overnight, struck at enemy airdromes in Holland, an oil refinery near Ghent, and the docks of Le Havre, the Air Ministry announced today.

Squadron after squadron of heavy bombers, loaded with everything from incendiaries to the tremendous two-tonners, were said to have been sent against the Ruhr.

The loss of 13 bombers was acknowledged. [Berlin claimed 16 were shot down.]

The Air Ministry said Ruhr Valley targets, under aerial fire for the second night in succession, were bombed heavily.

During a thrust against bases in German-occupied territory "our fighters destroyed an enemy bomber in air combat," a communiqué reported. In addition, it said, "an enemy bomber was destroyed over England last night."

Enemy Convoy Attacked

"Coastal command aircraft made a low-level bombing attack on an enemy convoy off the Frisian Islands yesterday afternoon and scored hits on a medium-sized supply ship," the Ministry said.

A high-flying German formation, hidden by haze, made a brief thrust toward the southeast coast today, but was driven off.

The new assaults were a continuation of an almost nonstop British aerial offensive launched the night before when clearing weather freed the RAF's long-grounded heavy bomber squadrons.

Starting on the night of March 25 when hundreds of bombers raided the Ruhr area in one of the mightiest air stabs yet made on Germany, the RAF also flew over France and Italy and continued through daylight with a bombardment of German shipping in the French port of Le Havre.

The raiding force last night reportedly included four-engine bombers capable of carrying tremendous two-ton explosives.

Fast Pace Continued

The bombing they gave the Ruhr was described unofficially as on much the same scale as the night before when perhaps 250 heavy bombers participated.

The Air Ministry disclosed today that daylight reconnaissance planes over Cologne several days after the heavy March 13 raid there had brought home pictures showing even more damage than was believed at first.

It said that the Franz Clouth rubber works, a chemical plant, a block of buildings and a communications center were shown to have been destroyed.

In another area of the City, it added, railway yards were hit, workshops were gutted and freight cars were scattered by explosions over an area of 75,000 square yards.

Aerial Victory Over the Nazis Scored by U. S.

NEW YORK, March 27 (AP)—Chalk up a United States aerial victory over the Nazis.

The Herald Tribune said that a neat coup by America's short wave radio had forced off Berlin radiocasts Jane Anderson, a renegade American who had been a star performer on Nazi programs sent out for consumption here.

The Americans turned the trick merely by sending back to Germany one of her own radiocasts.

Several nights ago Miss Anderson decided to set this country straight on the "false" reports of food shortages in Germany. She told of attending a Berlin theater with a Nazi friend and then dropping into a cocktail bar. Enthusiastically she continued:

"On silver platters were sweets and cookies. My friend ordered great goblets full of champagne, into which he puts shots of cognac to make it more lively. Sweets and cookies, not bad."

This, she said, should make Americans realize that Germans has plenty of food and drink, staples and tidbits.

The Americans recorded her radiocast, translated it into German and short-waved it back to Germany. The German people, getting along on ersatz drink and black bread, listened.

As of that date Miss Anderson went off the air. Ever since the announcer of the Nazi propaganda program has said each night:

"We are sorry that Jane Anderson is still not able to speak to you tonight."

Seventeen Enemy Aliens Seized in New York City

NEW YORK, March 27 (AP)—Federal agents announced March 25 they had seized 17 enemy aliens, including six Germans and 11 Italians, in the vicinity of military establishments.

Firearms also were confiscated along with ammunition, 18 short-wave radio sets, one transmitting set, 18 cameras including two motion picture cameras and considerable subversive literature. The raids centered around the Floyd Bennett field and Fort Tilden in Brooklyn.

Agent Role Admitted By Third American

WASHINGTON, March 27 (AP)—Ralph Townsend of Lake Geneva, Wis., pleaded guilty today to a charge of failing to register as a foreign agent acting on behalf of Japanese interests.

Mr. Townsend thus becomes liable to a sentence of up to two years in prison and a $1,000 fine.

He was indicted Jan. 28 with two other Americans and three Japanese, of whom one, Tsutomu Obana, pleaded guilty March 13. Trial of the two Americans, David W. Ryder and Frederick V. Williams, both of San Francisco, has been set for May 11.

Justice T. Alan Goldsborough of Federal District Court referred Mr. Townsend's case to the Probation Officer and permitted him to continue at liberty under $5,000 bond.

General Criticized At Political Meeting

LOS ANGELES, March 27 (AP)—Robert Noble, head of the Friends of Progress, a political organization, told a State Assembly Committee investigating un-American activities that he criticized Gen. Douglas MacArthur at a meeting of the organization.

Mr. Noble testified that the committee's wording of a transcript of his speech was not altogether correct, but he said he agreed with the sentiments it expressed.

Mr. Noble also expressed his opposition to the draft as unnecessary, saying the Japanese were overshadowing Hitler's military successes.

Jury Convicts Levine

LOS ANGELES, March 27 (AP)—Charles A. Levine, the first trans-Atlantic air passenger, was convicted yesterday of smuggling an alien into the United States. Mr. Levine testified that he had not received money from Edgar Shinek for bringing him into this country from Mexico. Mr. Shinek previously had testified that he met Mr. Levine in Mexico City in 1940 and paid him $40 to get him to the United States.

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Knox Asks Wage-Case Delay On Pacific Naval Contracts

By the Associated Press

Postponement of wage increases in shops with Navy contracts on the Pacific Coast has been requested by Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, it was announced by the 12th Naval District today at San Francisco.

"Because of the postponement of the general shipbuilding stabilization conference there will be necessarily some delay in making wage adjustments in the Pacific Coast shipbuilding industry which are due on April 1," Secretary Knox said.

Strike and labor developments in brief from other points:

Tulsa, Okla.—The facilities of the Spartan Aircraft Company and the services of all its employees will be donated Sunday, March 29, for the construction of a naval training plane, it was announced.

Ithaca, N. Y.—The State Conference Board of Farm Organizations termed efforts by John L. Lewis' United Mine Workers to organize dairymen "a clever attempt to extract millions of dollars in check off payments from dairymen in return for fantastic promises that cannot possibly be attained."

C. C. Dumond, Ulster Park, Conference Board Chairman, in a statement issued after a Board meeting said the organization views "Lewis' move as a drive for dictatorial power over the dairy industry."

"Dairymen and United Mine Workers have but little in common," the statement added. "Dairymen are interested in high returns for milk. Miners do not appear to be interested in high prices for milk because they are consumers."

The Dairy Farmers Union, which claims 22,000 members, recently affiliated with the United Mine Workers through its District 50, by-products section. The UMW has announced intentions to attempt to organize dairy farmers on a nation-wide scale.

Washington—Acting with the approval of a C. I. O. union, a special investigator of the War Labor Board recommended that four C. I. O. stewards employed at the Cleveland plant of the Aluminum Company of America be discharged for instigating a slowdown in the plant.

William A. Davis, Chairman of the WLB, said the recommendation had been approved by officials of the C. I. O. National Association of Die Casting Workers and Local 55 of the union. He said the Board's representative was sent to the plant at the request of the union.

Gowanda, N. Y.—The C. I. O. looked to the Government for settlement of a wage dispute at the Moench Tanning Company which has resulted in a walkout, now in its second day.

Victory Hirshfield, international representative of the C. I. O. Fur and Leather Workers' Union, said he had received assurance from the War Production Board that a member of the United States Conciliation Service would arrange conferences.

The walkout was described by Mr. Hirshfield as "unauthorized." He said the men halted work because the plant manager, U. S. Powell, "refused to bargain with them" on their demand for a 20-cent hourly wage increase over the present level of 45-70 cents an hour.

Mr. Powell maintained that no demands had been presented to him lately. The company, employing 400, is a subsidiary of the Brown Shoe Company, St. Louis.

Kearny, N. J.—A proposed strike at the vast Western Electric Company plant here had been canceled as a result of certification of the dispute to the War Labor Board, the New Jersey Mediation Board announced.

Samuel Steinman, State Board Mediator, said the board of directors of the Western Electric Employees Association, Inc., had notified him of its action. The strike call had been issued for early Saturday, affecting some 20,000 workers here and 3,000 at branch plants in Bayonne, Clifton, Roselle, New York and Newark.

Boise, Idaho—Boise's two newspapers resumed publication after a two-day suspension which followed a dispute over A. F. of L. pressmen's wages and working conditions.

The Boise Capital News said the pressmen returned to work for the same wages originally offered by the publishers.

K. F. Stevens of Seattle, international representative of the union, told reporters that working conditions as well as wages were involved in the dispute.

New York — A 15-man committee which made a survey of the nation's button and buckle manufacturing industry recommended a 10-cents-an-hour wage increase for 4,500 of its 11,700 workers. The present base wage is 30 cents an hour.

The committee, headed by T. L. Norton, Professor of Economics at the University of Buffalo, Buffalo, N. Y., made its recommendation to L. Metcalfe Walling, Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division of the U. S. Department of Labor.

Milk Racketeering

NEW YORK, March 27 (AP)—Settlement of labor difficulties was effected by making regular cash payments to alleged racketeers, witnesses testified yesterday in General Sessions during the trial before Judge Garrett Wallace of 12 men charged with the extortion of $2,500,000 from the milk industry.

Percy Krout, Middle Village proprietor of the Juniper Valley Dairy Company, told of having made payments of from $25 to $50 weekly to avoid labor trouble.

Max Doner of the Hershey Milk Company of Manhattan testified that he paid at the rate of $100 monthly, while Morris Zellner, co-owner of the now defunct Lincoln Farms Milk Company of Brooklyn described damage he said was done to his plant after he had announced his firm was relinquishing membership in local 583 of the Milk Drivers Union. He said hoodlums wrecked machinery.

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New Streamlined U. S. Naval Command

Associated Press

Sitting in Its First Council Meeting in Washington

Naval chiefs of the United States with Admiral Ernest J. King, Supreme Naval Commander, who formally took over the additional post of Chief of Naval Operations and predicted that the United States would take the offensive and win the war. Left to right: Rear Admiral John H. Newton, Sub-Chief of Naval Operations; Vice-Admiral Frederick J. Horne, Vice-Chief of Naval Operations; Admiral King; Vice-Admiral Russell Willson, Chief of Staff to the Commander in Chief of the Fleet; Rear Admiral Richard S. Edwards, Deputy Chief of Staff to the Commander in Chief of the Fleet.

King Sees Allied Victory In the Making

WASHINGTON, March 27 (AP)—Admiral Ernest J. King, formally taking office as Chief of Naval Operations, asserted yesterday that it was time to stop talking and thinking in terms of defense and sounded this confident battle cry:

"Our days of victory are in the making—we will win this war."

The supreme naval commander, first officer to serve simultaneously as both C. N. O. and Commander in Chief of the Fleet, cautioned, however, that "no miracles are to be contemplated, or expected" and that "we must expect to take some hard blows to give harder blows."

From Gov. J. M. Broughton of North Carolina came a protest during the day that "defenses against submarine depredations, certainly in the North Carolina area, are wholly inadequate and frequently inept and that there is a lack of co-ordination between Army, Navy, Coast Guard, and Air Forces."

Expressing this opinion in telegrams to Navy and War Secretaries Knox and Stimson, Governor Broughton proposed "an immediate conference of those charged with responsibility in the local area with a view of coordinating and making more effective the defense against German submarines which are menacing our coastal water with impunity."

General direction of Atlantic Coast protection is vested in Rear Admiral Adolphus Andrews as Commandant of the Navy's eastern sea frontier and Lieut. Gen. Hugh A. Drum as chief of the Army's eastern defense command.

Stilwell May Bomb Japan From Bases on China Coast

CHUNGKING, March 27 (AP)—The aggressive leadership of America's Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, Chief of Staff in the China war theater under Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and commander of United States forces in China, India, and Burma, is seen in the current Chinese foray into Thailand to relieve Japanese pressure on Burma.

General Stilwell is an American officer of the same school as Gen. Douglas MacArthur—which is to say that he believes the best way to fight an enemy is to fight him and not back away. In addition to just such tactics as the Chinese move into Thailand, it may be the task of this hard-hitting leader to clear the bases from which a major Allied aerial offensive against Japan will be launched.

From Tientsin to Ningpo, an area of China which today is "occupied" by the Japanese, there are many potential bombing bases which could be used to pave the way for the invasion of Japan, which General Stilwell has announced as the Allied objective.

Use Not Now Feasible

In the opinion of high military authorities, however, use of these bases is not now feasible because they are only lightly defended by Chinese guerrillas and would be subject to immediate Japanese offensives and air attacks.

To make them available, a concerted allied offensive is necessary, with abundant aircraft in China to assist in wiping out thinly strung Japanese loops thrown along the main railway and communication lines in North China. Regular Chinese troops then could sweep back into the large enclosed areas which the Japanese never really have occupied. Supply of these bases would be difficult but, perhaps, not insurmountable.

In this connection it should be pointed out that General Stilwell is particularly interested in the American Volunteer Fliers in the Far East, the famous "Tigers," who have been flying for the Chinese in Burma and Yunnan since last December. These fliers soon may be incorporated into the American Army. In any capacity they should prove invaluable to General Stilwell.

Japanese Troops Tied Up

The Chinese claim that they are keeping 800,000 Japanese troops tied up in China by their numerous attacks on widely separated fronts, but they have attempted no general offensive.

China's principal efforts since Dec. 7 were the stinging defeat administered to the Japanese when they attempted to drive forward for the third time from Yochow to Changsha, harassment of the Japanese during the attack on Hong Kong, dispatch of the Fifth and Sixth Armies to Burma, and the political efforts of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek to align India in the United Nations Front.

Minor attacks have been made in the Ichang, Nanchang, Pengpu, Kaifeng and Paotow areas.

The Tientsin to Ningpo area of China would offer the readiest bases for air attacks on Japan.

Tientsin, in the north, is approximately 1,200 miles from Tokyo and 800 miles from the nearest part of Japan.

Ningpo, south of Shanghai, is about 1,100 miles from Tokyo and less than 600 miles from the nearest objectives in Japan.

South of Ningpo, along the Chekiang and Fukien provincial coasts, there are many other potential bases in unoccupied China.

Japan has blockaded this coast, but aside from intermittent raids and temporary occupations, has never taken military possession of many of the small, unfrequented ports.

West Point Opposite Formosa

At Amoy, for instance, which was completely occupied by the Japanese only after Dec. 7, dispatches reported today that an entire Chinese division was just outside and was being shelled by Japanese artillery in an apparent effort to discourage the frequent raids which the Chinese have been making on the city.

Amoy, one of the more important ports in Fukien Province, is just opposite Formosa and is only about 125 miles from that vital Japanese base from which the Japanese launched their invasion of the Philippines and a large part of their movement into the South Seas.

Although bases in these two provinces probably are too distant for effective bombing of Japan, they could be used for attacks on Formosa as well as upon Hainan Island, the operations center from which the Japanese began their assault on Malaya, and upon the Japanese-held area about Hong Kong and Canton in South China.

Japanese lines in China today form a great irregular pattern of loops and salients running, in general, from Suiyuan Province in Inner Mongolia to Siangshan on the coast just south of Ningpo and about 125 miles south of Shanghai.

The Japanese maintain this front not by means of a solid line of trenches, but by strings of garrisons and fortified outposts. Japanese occupation is not well represented on a map by a definite line of demarkation. It just fades out into unoccupied China.

Rift Over Casey Incident Smoothed Over in Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia, March 27—There are good reasons why the Casey incident should be smoothed over. This temporary difference between Canberra and London over British Prime Minister Winston Churchill's appointment of Richard G. Casey, Australia's Minister at Washington, to a post in the London War Cabinet as Minister of State in the Middle East might have turned into a major issue here. But two things prevented it from doing so.

First, there was the realization here that at a time when the Japanese were attempting to carry the war to Australia it was essential that they be met with a united front.

In the second place, it is believed that valuable as Mr. Casey has been as Australian Minister to Washington, his services are not so important now. The United States, by sending Gen. Douglas MacArthur to take charge of the Southwest Pacific, has demonstrated its appreciation of the importance of making a stand against the Japanese drive to the South.

A possible third reason is contained in the fact that it is understood that in recent months Mr. Casey has not seen altogether eye to eye with the Australian Government.

Moreover the wish, first voiced in Prime Minister John Curtin's New Year message—that there should be the closest association between the United States and Australia in all directions—now seems to have been achieved.

Empire Link Unbroken

It would disclose the utmost lack of understanding to suggest that, in seeking this association, the Curtin Government had any desire to weaken the link with the United Kingdom. The three key men in the present Government are Mr. Curtin, John A. Beasley, Minister of Supply, and Dr. Herbert V. Evatt, Minister of External Affairs, of whom the latter is at present in Washington.

Each of these men, though at times critical of phases of United Kingdom activity, is a stanch supporter of Empire ties. Moreover, there is not the slightest indication that any other members of the Government do not share their views.

All actions of the Australian Government have been dictated by a realistic view of the physical aspects of Australia's position. Faced by an enemy achieving quick successes, the Government looked toward America, as not only a country vitally interested in the Pacific, but as the nearest great power from which help was available.

It requires only a glimpse at a map of the world to show that the United States is much better placed than Britain to give quick aid to Australia. It also must be remembered that Britain's hands have been so full that, even if the difficulties of transport over the extremely long distances could be overcome, it is admitted it is at present unable to divert all the supplies sought by Australia.

Difficult Position

There is no doubt that Mr. Curtin and his fellow ministers felt keenly Mr. Casey's decision to give up the Australian Ministership to become a British Minister. Mr. Curtin's plain statement pointing out to Mr. Casey that "it is a matter of difficulty and embarrassment to the Commonwealth Government to make a change in Australia's diplomatic representation in Washington at the present juncture" made this plain.

At first, too, there was some feeling against Mr. Churchill, but this was removed when more details became available and Mr. Curtin took the earliest opportunity to remove any suggestion of a personal rift.

The Government view was generally reflected outside of Parliament where it was felt that no good would accrue from discussion of a decision that had become unalterable.

That this was Mr. Curtin's view was indicated by the fact that when he tables a White Paper covering the matter, he won't move that the paper be printed. The effect of this is that matter will not be open for debate.

Many Support Casey

It has been suggested, however, that friends of Mr. Casey in the Federal Opposition may move that the paper be printed in order to give an opportunity for expressing the view of those who believe that Mr. Casey was right in accepting the Middle East post, as it gives him an opportunity to use his undoubted talents in a sphere of vital importance to the Empire.

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Freighter Sank Ship in Dark; Was It U-Boat?

By the Associated Press

A United States freighter ran down and sank what presumably was an enemy submarine in the Caribbean Feb. 18, but despite an intensive 10-hour search no survivors were found, the Navy announced last night at New Orleans.

Lieutenant Commander Henry Johnson, U. S. Naval Reserve, Captain of the ship, said that in total darkness and late at night his ship, running without lights, sighted a form ahead 20 seconds before the collision. There was a light flash from the object, which was partly submerged.

The freighter then crashed into the object head-on with a heavy jolt and passed over it. Before the ship could turn about members of the crew heard a heavy explosion, presumably of a torpedo, and heard screams. Two men were believed sighted in the water.

The freighter returned to the spot and spent 10 hours searching for survivors. None was found. The ship proceeded on its course, repairs were made at New Orleans and the ship will return to service.

From Norfolk, Va., came the story of how the Stars and Stripes fluttered to the last above the deck of a small U. S. merchant ship, sunk March 23 off the Atlantic Coast, through the daring of its boatswain. Only 14 members of the 38-man crew were rescued, the Fifth Naval District reported.

Garland Henderson of New Orleans, the boatswain, told Ensign Joseph Seirer of the Navy Public Relations Staff how he jumped from a lifeboat two hours after the vessel was torpedoed, swam back to the sinking ship and raised the flag.

"It was a good flag, a brand new one," he said, "and she was still fluttering, the last thing to go under when the ship finally settled."

Henderson remained aboard until rescue vessels neared, then jumped overboard and was picked up.

At San Juan, Puerto Rico, it was announced that the 41 crew members of the U. S. Coast Guard buoy tender Acacia arrived aboard a U. S. warship which rescued them after a submarine shelled and sank their small vessel in the Caribbean March 15.

U-Boat Near Iceland

BERLIN. From German radiocasts. March 27 (AP)—A U-boat operating east of Iceland has sunk an Allied merchant ship, an escort vessel and two submarine chasers, the German High Command reported today.

Army of 3,600,000 by 1943 Is Provided For in House Bill

WASHINGTON, March 27 (AP)—An $18,302,187,148 emergency appropriation bill carrying funds for 31,070 new Army war planes and for an Army which will reach 3,600,000 by the end of this year was sent to the House today by its Appropriations Committee.

Recommending that all but about $1,000,000,000 be turned over to the War Department, the Committee asked for $6,990,000,000 for airplanes, complete with spare parts, radio, and ordnance. Congress provided funds in January for 33,000 planes and Lieut. Gen. H. H. Arnold, Air Corps Chief, said another 23,550 would be requested soon.

President Roosevelt recommended to Congress a 60,000-plane program for this calendar year and a 125,000-plane program for 1943.

The total of the bill, which contained money for a host of war activities, boosted to more than $160,000,000,000 the defense and war appropriations made and in prospect since July 1, 1940. But the Committee sounded a note of warning about considering that war supplies of that value had been acquired.

Other Program Allotments

The big appropriation, besides the Army plane program, would provide money for these programs:

Navy Department ordnance, aviation, Marine Corps, Coast Guard and ship repair, $825,924,000; Army Quartermaster Service, $1,317,225,479; military post construction, $4,358,118,283; education and training of defense workers, $3,000,000; increased grants to States for old-age assistance, $30,000,000;

Emergency protection of public buildings, including $100,000 for the Capitol and surrounding buildings, $12,500,000; protection of mineral and timber, $3,124,000; development of Stewart Field adjacent to the Military Academy at West Point for cadet air training, $16,417,000; expenses connected with detention of enemy aliens, $4,750,000; operations and experiments connected with guayule rubber, $4,200,000; an increase in Labor Department conciliators from 125 to 225, $226,500.

In making a $235,964,489 cut in President Roosevelt's original estimates, the Committee struck out a $56,499,798 item for an indefinite number of transports for the Army on the ground that there was too much of an "'if' factor" involved in chartering merchant ships. The War Shipping Administration should supply such vessels when needed and as available, the Committee said.

Post Equipment Cut

A proposed $983,312,500 fund for cantonment type, "theater-of-operations type, hutment type and tent type" military posts was cut 10 per cent because, the Committee said, "the time has arrived for a less pretentious and less durable type of construction." The other reduction was effected in the Ordnance Department's fund.

The Committee's hearings and report also disclosed:

1. That up to $2,200,000,000 of the total may be spent for lend-lease purposes, raising the total lend-lease authorizations by Congress to $50,206,650,000.

2. The Social Security Board would be given $2,550,000, requested by the Selective Service System, for analysis of questionnaires sent out to determine occupational skills of draft-registered men from 20 to 44, inclusive.

3. A War Department request for permission to use any funds at its disposal for starting the Women's Auxiliary Army Corps was rejected because legislation approved by the House had not received Senate action.

4. In addition to the $6,900,000,000 for planes, another $3,680,000,000 will be required for ground facilities, organization equipment, pilots and other personnel.

5. Construction costs in the United States' Atlantic bases have jumped 25 per cent since the declarations of war; cost of some types of airways equipment has increased 22 per cent to 126 per cent—and the Committee said "some action should be taken at once to protect the Government's interest."

Many Japanese in U. S. Army

6. Between last July and Dec. 31, 3,842 Japanese were inducted or enlisted in the United States Army—1,298 of them in Hawaii.

7. Army construction contracts carry a provision that from 5 p. m. Friday until 7 a. m. Monday, a worker is paid overtime even though that is the only time he works, in accordance with an Act of Congress, according to Lieut. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, Commander of Services of Supply.

8. The Committee was firmly opposed to a recent streamlining of Army Departments resulting, members said, in the practical elimination of the National Guard Bureau.

9. Enemy officers who are prisoners of war will receive $25 monthly; United States officers in enemy hands may not receive quite so much.

The carefully-edited Committee hearings, shorn of information considered valuable to the enemy, nevertheless contained references to production bottlenecks.

For instance, Maj. Gen. O. P. Echols of the Air Corps said that failure to deliver parts had slowed plane production; that a batch of landing-gear legs delivered to Baltimore were so poorly machined that 100 ships were kept grounded until new legs could be obtained.

General Somervell told the Committee that the procurement lag in Air Corps organizational equipment other than airplanes "is approximately one year"; that much ordnance equipment and munitions are being deferred temporarily "since the delivery dates of airplanes are such that the related ordnance equipment may be procured" later.

Ship Goal Lags Some

WASHINGTON, March 27 (AP)—Undersecretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal informed Congress today that the nation's shipyards were keeping "reasonably well—not completely" up to President Roosevelt's scheduled construction of 8,000,000 tons of new bottoms this year.

"If we can break certain deficiencies in the steel plants and machine tools, we would be ahead of it," he told the House Appropriations Committee March 17, in testimony made public today.

He declared that the speed with which the automobile industry is being converted to war production "has been surprising even to the people in the industry," and expressed belief that other industries now being converted would be able to turn out "far more than we expected if we get the raw materials."

Mr. Forrestal reported that since Jan. 1 the Navy had let contracts for a total of approximately $8,700,000,000, leaving an available amount of $14,000,000,000 authorized by Congress still unexpended.

Special Corps Loses

WASHINGTON, March 27 (AP)—The House Appropriations Committee has voted against formation of the army specialist corps of uniformed civilian employees which President Roosevelt authorized Feb. 26.

The Committee struck from the emergency appropriation bill a $2,218,000 allocation for the corps, saying it opposed "a quasi-military setup." Under the President's order members of the corps, which would number 5,950 by July 1, would be paid from $2,300 to $8,000 a year.

Soviets Cut Smolensk Deeper; Approach New 'Large City'

By the Associated Press

Friday, March 27

Moscow dispatches said today that the Red Army had recaptured another community in the prethaw fighting on the central front, cut more deeply into Smolensk Province, and won a battle of tanks to establish itself on the approaches to a large southwestern city.

Reports reaching London said the Germans were fortifying Kiev and blasting the Dnieper River ice on its eastern flank; that the Russians had broken into Nazi defenses around Gzhatsk, and that Soviet airplanes had heavily bombed survivors of the beleaguered 16th German Army at Staraya Russa.

The Russian news agency, Tass, announced that counterattacking tanks, seeking to hold up the Red Army advance on "a big, populated center on the southwestern front," were routed by Soviet armored units and artillery after eight German machines had been destroyed and three captured.

Tass did not identify the city. The heaviest fighting south of Moscow recently has been reported about Orel, a German-held railroad town; Kharkov, the Donets Basin industrial center, and Taganrog, right anchor of the Germans' mainland line.

The regular midday communiqué of the Soviet Information Bureau reported Red Army troops had wiped out more than 500 German officers and men on the Kalinin front, northwest of Moscow, and said heavy fighting was continuing.

Other Russian dispatches said Red Army regulars, aided by highly organized guerrilla bands which killed 4,500 Germans in January and February, had gained full possession of 16 districts (counties) of Smolensk Province, four in the last 48 hours.

Stockholm dispatches to London said Soviet forces had broken into Nazi positions around Gzhatsk, successor to conquered Mozhaisk as a key eastern base on the Moscow-Smolensk highway "after battling for weeks against some of the strongest field fortifications ever erected."

The German High Command reported in radiocasts from Berlin that Nazi and Rumanian troops on the Kerch Peninsula of the Crimea had repulsed Russian attacks made in several waves. Heavy losses also were reported inflicted on attacking Russian troops northeast of Taganrog on the Sea of Azov and at several points on the central and northern fronts.

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The 'Venice' of Mexico

Hamilton Wright

Famous Floating Gardens of Xochimilco

Here tourists are seen moving down the six-mile-long canal system overgrown with luxuriant vegetation and tropical flowers.

April Is a Month of Flowers in Mexico

By M. Le Tour

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Monitor Traveltalks

April may be the month for April showers north of the Rio Grande, but in Mexico it is a month of sunshine and flowers.

Yes, down Mexico way April visitors may enjoy balmy breezes fragrant with the odor of freshly blooming gardenias and roses.

Perhaps no other place in Mexico is so famous for its flowers as the floating gardens of Xochimilco. Located about 15 miles south of Mexico City, a magnificent boulevard enables the traveler to move swiftly and comfortably to these flowering gardens. Centuries ago this road was one of the three principal causeways that connected the mainland to Tenochtitlan, the island capital of the Aztecs. In fact, it was over this very road that Cortez marched in his conquest of the native inhabitants of Mexico City and Xochimilco.

Three centuries later, the conquerors reconstructed the old Indian road into a fashionable boulevard where elegant members of vice-regal society displayed themselves, their finery, and their fast-stepping horses on Sunday mornings.

Modern Traffic

Today modern buses and streamlined private motorcars whizz past the beautiful, historic drive, pleasure-bound for the Floating Gardens of Xochimilco, romantic Mexico's most romantic spot.

At Xochimilco you step into a flat-bottomed boat covered with floral decorations. The boats are propelled like the Venetian gondolas, by singing oarsmen, who cheerfully produce a wide variety of Mexican melodies as they skillfully direct their launches through the maze of canals. Floating restaurants pass by, offering Mexican foods and beverages. Vendors with flower-laden boats offer exquisite garlands and bouquets of the carnations, roses, and violets which flourish on the islands.

Floating orchestras and Mariachi singers accompany your boat as you drift down the placid waterways. Picnic parties bring their own musical instruments, and gaily sing lively Mexican tunes. A line of boats is moored to the outdoor dance hall, where vistors pause for a refreshing drink and a few dances to the music of native orchestras.

Twisting Canals

Then there are long, twisting canals, shadowed by the green branches of overhanging trees, and perfumed by the aroma of sweet-smelling flowers growing on the banks where, except for the song of a solitary bird and the ripple of the water, stirred by the boat, utter silence prevails.

The Chinampas, or Floating Gardens, were originally made by native inhabitants over five centuries ago by interlacing twigs into a firm, strong mat. These mats were then covered with thin layers of earth. Although they were often a hundred feet long, they were sufficiently light to be easily moved across the lake by oars. These floating pods of earth formed the island kingdom of the Chichimilcas in the 13th century. Later they were conquered by the Xochimilcas who came down from the north to establish themselves in this fertile region. These people built their houses on poles rising out of the lake, and they constructed fragile native huts called chozas on the Chinampas, or Floating Islands. They also planted seeds which took firm root, and gradually the floating earth pods became lovely gardens on which there were not only fruits and flowers, but fine, sturdy eucalyptus and olive trees. By now the entire region is covered with luxurious shrubs, vines, flowers, and trees that flourish in this moist, sunny region.

The ancient, gnarled tree roots have fastened many of the islands permanently to the subsoil, but many of them still sway gently on the water's surface.

Mexican Molasses to Aid U. S. In Defense Alcohol Production

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F., March 27—It is expected that during the year 1942 approximately 100,000 tons of molasses will be exported from Mexico to the United States to be used in the form of alcohol for defense needs, according to a bulletin of the Mexican sugar pool, Azucar, S. A.

This immediate response to the increased demand for alcohol, a product derived largely from sugar, forms part of the general expansion of Mexico's sugar industry to replace for the United Nations lost Philippine and Dutch East Indies sugar sources.

Mexico's entire sugar refining industry has been investing heavily during the last months in equipment which will turn out more and more of the product whose daily use forces rationing in the United States. Sizable sugar export is not anticipated this year because the expected crop of 456,720 tons will be almost absorbed in the domestic consumption, probably about 400,000 tons. A minimum reserve of 40,000 tons will be kept on hand, leaving only a few thousand extra tons for exportation.

Exportation is expected to begin next year, however, with increased planting of cane and increased capacities of refineries to produce. No figure is speculated upon as yet, the crop determining in large measure the amount of surplus, but it is hoped the amount will materially aid United States industries.

During 1941, Mexico imported sugar, approximately 63,000 tons, a paradoxical situation in view of the country's huge industry. The blame has been laid on both the planters and the factory owners who were said to have been lax in expansion to meet Mexico's yearly increase in consumption. With the rising standard of living, the yearly consumption has increased from 188,000 tons in 1931 to 365,000 tons in 1941.

Heretofore molasses, the by and end-product of sugar refining which has become an important alternative to sugar itself as a source of alcohol, has had little value in Mexico. Much was thrown away by the factories because even when they possessed good distilleries for obtaining alcohol, they made little profit on the product. A government tax of 60 to 65 per cent cut into the gains.

Now that the United States will require approximately 400,000,000 quarts of alcohol for explosives and other defense uses during the year 1942, molasses will no longer be thrown away in Mexico.

There are 72 sugar factories operating in the Republic, six of which will turn out during 1942 about 49.11 per cent of the total production of the Republic.

It is said that Mexico has enough good sugar lands to make an annual crop equivalent to Cuba's largest crop of 5,000,000 tons. However, according to informed sources in the industry, there is some hesitancy on the part of factory owners over expansion due to a Government decree fixing the method of payment by factories for cane. This decree has caused an average increase over previous prices of approximately one peso a ton, or about 20 cents. Also there has been a recent decree by the President increasing wages of factory laborers in the sugar industry by 15 per cent.

Sun 'Assault' Expected Soon

PITTSBURGH, March 27 (AP)—A natural scientist warned March 25 the world appears to be in for the strongest electron assault from the sun in many decades—possibly one that will outclass the aurora borealis show of last Sept. 16 which played general hob with radio and telephone communications.

F. S. McGary, manager of the Buhl Planetarium, said he has noted for several days a huge group of spots or magnetic storms, on the sun's face.

The spots, now near the sun's equator, have the highest magnetic activity of any group on record, Mr. McGary said.

They will soon reach the sun's miridian, which is the imaginary line running north and south through the sun's center.

"It is when they reach this meridian, or at most a few days thereafter, that the 'fireworks' begin—if they are to begin. For in that position, the spots will bombard the earth with trillions and trillions of charged electrical particles every second," Mr. McGary said.

The unusual part of the phenomina, Mr. McGary explained, is that the world is approaching a usual minimum period of activity in the usual 11-year cycle of rises and falls by sun spots.

Martin to Continue Pennsylvania Race

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 27—A fourth Republican governorship aspirant was definitely in the list to stay for the 1942 Pennsylvania primaries in May as Republican leaders here learned of Maj. Gen. Edward Martin's release from the United States Army, effective on April 1.

The announcement came through State Senator M. Harvey Taylor, campaign manager for General Martin, who was only tentatively in the race pending Army action. The one-time commanding officer of the 28th Division was due for retirement in June, two weeks later than the primary, and a State-wide movement to win him top place in the ticket has been under way since mid-February. Past the age limit for commanders of combat troops, he is now stationed with the Fifth Corps in Ohio.

First entry for Republican nomination in this year's race was United States Senator James J. Davis, whose statement of candidacy was followed by those of Samuel S. Lewis, present Lieutenant Governor, and Graybill Diehm, Lancaster County Commissioner.

'Rochester' Backs Parachute Concern

SAN DIEGO, Calif., March 27 (AP)—The Pacific Parachute Company, claiming to be the nation's first Negro-financed and managed war firm, was dedicated yesterday with ceremonies honoring the plant's backer—Eddie Anderson, "Rochester" of the films and radio.

The company will serve as subcontractor for the Standard Parachute Corporation, and manufacture small pilot, bomb and flare 'chutes. Mr. Anderson said the plant would be open to all races, but that most of those already trained were Negro and Mexican girls.

All-Woman Jury Sits In New York Hold-up Case

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 27—A jury made up entirely of women was ready today to sit in a hold-up case in General Sessions Court involving the innocence or guilt of two Negroes.

The jury was believed by attorneys and judges to be the first to be composed entirely of women since women became eligible for jury service in October, 1937. Court attendants said the highest number of women previously accepted on any jury in general sessions was eight.

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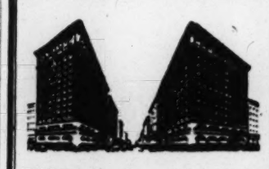

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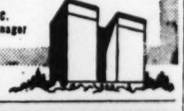

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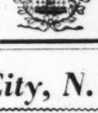

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'Aïda' at the Metropolitan—New Films—Week-End Radio Prospects

Verdi Opera Presented; Stella Roman in Title Role

"Aïda," which made its debut some 70 years ago, still holds undisputed place as a show-piece in the operatic repertory. As it was presented last night at the Metropolitan there was almost an embarrassment of riches, and the scenic climax of the triumphal return of Radames found something close to a traffic jam in the streets of Thebes. But the victorious troops managed to deploy somehow without casualty and space was found even for the triumphal dance by the ballet. The stage-picture presented resembled more an animated Egyptian frieze than the elaborate spectacle that has sometimes been the case when there has been more room for maneuvers, but it was impressive nonetheless.

The rest of the production was less crowded. In the temple scene of the first act, for instance, a surprising illusion of depth was achieved for a shallow stage. And there was no difficulty in the scene on the banks of the Nile, or in the final act, with the judgment of Radames and his imprisonment.

But besides being a spectacular opera, "Aïda" is also a melodius one. Verdi has been prodigal with his set pieces for the singers. Practically all the audience, which filled the house, was on hand for "Celeste Aïda," and few had departed before the final curtain fell sometime after 11:30.

Under Wilfred Pelletier's baton, the performance seemed to follow the usual "Aïda" pattern. Giovanni Martinelli once more sang the role of Radames. Stella Roman was an admirable Aïda in the singing, particularly in the Nile scene, and she has a flair too for acting. Leonard Warren proved a stalwart Amonasro in both voice and appearance, and Norman Cordon was a properly impressive Ramfis. Bruna Castagna sang well as Amneris. John Gurney did the part of the King with becoming dignity.

The ballet was hampered somewhat by the shallowness of the stage but contributed an entertaining "Negro Dance" and did well with its share of the ceremonious triumph, but seemed less successful in its earlier "Temple Dance."

E. F. M.

'Aïda'

At the Metropolitan—Opera by Giuseppe Verdi, presented by the Metropolitan Opera Association with the following cast:

The King	John Gurney
Amneris	Bruna Castagna
Aïda	Stella Roman
Radames	Giovanni Martinelli
Ramfis	Norman Cordon
Amonasro	Leonard Warren
A Messenger	John Dudley
A Priestess	Thelma Votipka

Conductor—Wilfred Pelletier

Program for Next Symphony Concerts

Next week the Boston Symphony Orchestra will be giving concerts in New York and Washington. For the twenty-first pair of Symphony Hall concerts, to be given April 10-11, Dr. Koussevitzky announces this program: Stravinsky's "Apollon Musagète" and Symphony of Psalms, Villa-Lobos' "Chôros No. 10," and Scriabin's "Prometheus, A Poem of Fire." Mr. Sanromá will be the pianist in the Scriabin. The chorus of the Cecilia Society will assist in the last three numbers.

Vandamm Studio

J. M. Kerrigan, Audrey Christie, Elliott Nugent, and Katharine Hepburn

In Philip Barry's new play, "Without Love," coming to the Colonial on Monday, April 6.

Jay C. Flippen, Happy Felton, and J. C. Olsen

In "New Hellzapoppin'" continuing at the Majestic Theater.

'The Lady Is Willing'

The nature of "The Lady is Willing," which opened at the Paramount and Fenway yesterday, is hardly indicated by the title. Marlene Dietrich, as a tender-hearted Broadway stage star, is willing to adopt an abandoned baby — so willing, in fact, that she overlooks legal technicalties. Later, she is willing to marry a renowned pediatrician to help along the formal adoption proceedings.

That is enough, though, to provide some pretty amusing situations, some clever lines, and some good characterizations in the first part of the picture. Miss Dietrich gives new proof of her comedic ability. Fred MacMurray makes the most of his opportunities as the baby doctor who is devoted to research in the breeding of rabbits. Elisabeth Risdon is seen briefly, but very effectively, as a welfare worker—who, for once in the movies, is not a menace but a help to the happiness of the principal characters. And last, but very far from least—judging by ripplings from the feminine part of the audience—there is the baby, David James.

If the story had stopped about three-quarters of the way through, at the point where comedy is suddenly turned off, and pathos is turned on at full blast, it might have been much more effective.

But as it is, Miss Dietrich's sob-flavored singing in the finale of a musical play, while her husband at the hospital is performing an operation on the baby, adds little to the picture's entertainment value.

Youngsters who have slumped down in their seats during this final dreary sequence of "The Lady Is Willing," little relieved by its sudden bursting sunshine at the last moment, are aroused at once by the second feature, "Torpedo Boat." Richard Arlen, inspired by the blonde beauty of Mary Carlisle, builds a new type of torpedo-carrying speed boat. To save Miss Carlisle and friends in another speed boat during trial runs, he crashes his craft into a barge—but the Navy gratefully grants him a nice contract anyway.—D. M

Another Barrymore for Screen

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

It is not often that a studio is able to start a young actress in her first picture, confident that it can put her name in lights on the marquee of any theater in the country and draw an audience.

Walter Wanger and Universal Studios now have such a young woman in Diana Barrymore, John Barrymore's daughter. She will play the feminine lead in "Eagle Squadron." In the cast with her will be Robert Stack, Jon Hall, Eddie Albert, Nigel Bruce, Leif Erickson, John Loder, Edgar Barrier, and some 80 others with speaking parts.

Universal was impressed when 12 cameramen and three reporters (or vice versa) met Miss Barrymore at the train; but it took care to give her a part in a picture with a predominantly masculine cast. This is nothing against the young player and her part isn't by any means a walk through. Like all the Barrymores, she is going to have to prove her mettle.

While this is her first screen experience, Miss Barrymore has had a professional stage experience dating from 1939, when she acted at Ogunquit, Maine, in "You Can't Take It With You," "Mme. Sans-Gêne," "Springtime for Henry," and other plays. She has since played, on Broadway and on the road, in "Outward Bound," "The Romantic Mr. Dickens," and "Happy Days." Last year at White Plains she was starred in "Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines," a play in which her aunt, Ethel Barrymore, was first starred in 1901.

The "Eagle Squadron" story has had a career of its own, not without interest to those who like to know how movie material finally reaches its complete form.

When Norman Reilly Raine was in Canada working on the Cagney picture, "Captains of the Clouds," he learned some of the work American fliers were doing in England, and wrote a story about it which he sold to Walter Wanger. Wanger then turned the story over to another writer, C. S. Forester, who made a fictional version of it for a monthly magazine, slightly changing it to establish the story of the American Eagle Squadron as the property of Mr. Wanger.

The original story was then handed back to Raine, who prepared a script from it; and it is from this script that the picture is being produced.

Wanger sent E. M. Schoedsack to England to get shots of combat; and Mr. Schoedsack exposed some 13,000 feet of film for this purpose. He didn't, however, actually get combat shots—that is, not from combat planes. Planes fighting at 400 miles an hour are going too fast to register in a camera. Besides, combat planes carry only one pilot, who is much too busy to bother with pictures.

Mr. Wanger expects to depict a Commando raid. The film will attempt to show, too, that combat flying today is more teamwork than it is like the flying of the "aces" during the last war.

Elwyn Carter

Baritone soloist in Verdi's Requiem, to be presented by the Handel and Haydn Society, Sunday evening, April 12, in Symphony Hall.

March in Radio Version of 'Mr. Chips'

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Kenny Baker, tenor soloist of Fred Allen's show, is to be the guest of the Ontario Show tonight, Blue-WBZ, at 7:30. Madeleine Carroll of the screen is to be the guest of Kate Smith, CBS-WEEI, 8 p. m.

Fredric March and Florence Eldridge are to be co-featured in Charles Martin's adaptation of James Hilton's "Goodbye, Mr. Chips," CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m. The March of Time is to dramatize the exceedingly effective air work against the Japanese being done by the "Tiger Squadron," an American volunteer group of pilots serving with the Chinese army, Blue-WBZ, 9:30 p. m.

Wallace Deuel, former American correspondent in Berlin, is to be a guest of "Information Please," NBC-WNAC, 8:30 p. m.

"What Price Victory," Theodore Granik's interviews with prominent people, is to be heard this evening, MBS-WAAB, at 8:15 p. m., instead of Wednesdays.

Saturday

Claude Rains of stage and screen is to be featured in the "Lincoln Highway" drama series, NBC-WNAC, 11 a. m.; Glenda Farrell is to be heard in the "Theater of Today," CBS-WEEI, 12 noon; Jean Parker of the screen is to be featured in an original romantic story based on a broken-down movie magazine, "Stars Over Hollywood," CBS-WEEI, 12:30 p. m.; John Garfield, John Carradine, Henry Hull, and Katherine Locke are co-featured in the "This is War" all-network program entitled "It's in the Works," a story of American war production, CBS-WEEI, Blue-WBZ, NBC-WNAC, MBS-WAAB, 7 p. m.

Two youthful pianists are to be heard as soloists in Saint-Saëns' "Carnival of the Animals," to be played in the Philharmonic-Symphony Young People's Concert, CBS-WEEI, 11:05 a. m.

Brahms' "Requiem" is to have its annual performance over NBC with the Duke University Glee Club, Princeton University Glee Club, and Farmville (Va.) State Teachers College Chorus, and Dorothy Baker and John Herrick, soloists, NBC-WNAC, 2 p. m. Edwin McArthur is to direct the Southern Symphony Orchestra at the eighth annual Columbia, S. C., Music Festival in Glinka's Overture to "Russlan and Ludmilla," the "Coronation Scene," from Moussorgsky's "Boris Godounoff," with Lansing Hatfield and Ernest McChesney, soloists, and Powell's "Natchez on the Hill," NBC-WNAC, 3:30 p. m.

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Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Colonial—
"Watch on the Rhine," by Lillian Hellman. Presented by Herman Shumlin. With Lucile Watson, Paul Lukas, and Mady Christians. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Majestic—
"New Hellzapoppin," by Olsen and Johnson, presented by Messrs. Shubert. Featuring Jay C. Flippen and Happy Felton. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Opera

Metropolitan Theater—
"Der Rosenkavalier," by Strauss, presented by the Metropolitan Opera Association. Mmes. Lehmann, Novotna, Steber, Votipka, Petina; Messrs. List, Huehn, Pechner, Gurney, De Paolis, and Carter. Erich Leinsdorf, conductor. 8.

Tomorrow

Metropolitan Theater—
"Faust" by Gounod, presented by the Metropolitan Opera Association. Mmes. Albanese, Browning, Votipka; Messrs. Crooks, Warren, Kent, Sir Thomas Beecham, conductor. 2.

Little Theater

The Playhouse, 36 Joy Street—
"As You Like It," by William Shakespeare. Presented by the New England Repertory Company. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Esquire—
"Gunga Din," Joan Fontaine, Cary Grant and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 2:30, 5:35, 9:30. "Life With Henry," Jackie Cooper. 1 4:25, 8.

Exeter—
"Dangerously They Live," John Garfield and Raymond Massey. 2:05, 5:10, 8:10. "The Prime Minister," John Gielgud and Diana Wynyard. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

Fenway—
"Torpedo Boat," Richard Arlen, Jean Parker and Mary Carlisle. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:20, 8:15. "The Lady Is Willing," Marlene Dietrich and Fred MacMurray. 12:50, 3:45, 6:40, 9:35.

Keith Memorial—
"How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:35, 9:40. "Niagara Falls," Marjorie Woodworth, Tom Brown, and Zasu Pitts. 11:40 a. m., 2:45, 5:45, 8:50.

Kenmore—
"Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert. 1, 4, 6:50, 10. "Father Takes a Wife," Adolphe Menjou and Gloria Swanson. 2:35, 6:30, 8:25.

Modern—
"King's Row," Ann Sheridan and Robert Cummings. 10:50 a. m., 2:20, 5:55, 9:25. "No Hands on the Clock," Chester Morris and Jean Parker. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8:05.

Orpheum—
"To Be or Not to Be," Jack Benny and the late Carole Lombard. 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 4:20, 7:15, 10:05. "Brooklyn Orchid," William Bendix, Joe Sawyer and Marjorie Woodworth. 9:45 a. m., 12:35, 3:25, 6:15, 9:10.

Paramount—
"Torpedo Boat," Richard Arlen, Jean Parker and Mary Carlisle. 11:20 a. m., 2:20, 5:25, 8:30. "The Lady Is Willing," Marlene Dietrich and Fred MacMurray. 9:40 a. m., 12:45, 3:45, 6:50, 9:55.

RKO-Boston—
"Ghost of Frankenstein," Sir Cedric Hardwick, Lionel Atwill, Bela Lugosi, Lon Chaney and Evelyn Ankers. 10:35 a. m., 1:35, 4:30, 7:30, 10:15. Stage show: 12:15, 3:10, 6:10, 9:05.

Scollay—
"King's Row," Ann Sheridan and Robert Cummings. 10:50 a. m., 2:25, 5:50, 9:25. "No Hands on the Clock," Chester Morris and Jean Parker. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8:05.

South Station Theater—
"March of Time—Argentine Question," "Robert Benchley Demonstrates How to Take a Vacation," "Radio's Kitchen Quiz," "A Jungle Jaunt," "Another Film of Those Animals That Talk Like Humans," "Hollywood War Efforts," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"To Be or Not to Be," Jack Benny and the late Carole Lombard. 11:30 a. m., 2:10, 4:55, 7:35, 10:15. "Brooklyn Orchid," William Bendix, Joe Sawyer and Marjorie Woodworth. 1:15, 3:55, 6:40, 9:20.

Telepix—
"March of Time," "The Argentine Question," "Hub of the World," Robert Benchley comedy, Disney cartoon and latest newsreels.

Trans-Lux—
"Our Russian Front," commentary by Walter Huston. 9:30, 11:42 a. m., 1:54, 4:06, 6:18, 8:30, 10:40. "Pardon My Stripes," 10:34 a. m., 12:46, 2:58, 5:10, 7:20, 9:30.

Uptown—
"What's Cookin'?" Andrews Sisters and Gloria Jean. 1:20, 4:50, 8:20. "The Man Who Came to Dinner," Bette Davis and Monty Woolley. 2:30, 6:05, 9:35.

Washington Street Olympia—
"Man Who Came to Dinner," Monty Woolley, Bette Davis and Ann Sheridan. 2:00 a. m., 12:10, 3:15, 6:30, 9:35. "Steel Against the Sky," Lloyd Nolan. 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Man Who Came to Dinner," Monty Woolley, Bette Davis and Ann Sheridan. "Steel Against the Sky," Lloyd Nolan. 1:45, 8.
Allston: "Submarine Patrol," Preston Foster. "Broadway Limited," Victor McLaglen. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Two-Faced Woman," Greta Garbo and Melvyn Douglas. "Dawn in San Diego," Bonita Granville. 2 and 8.
Regent: "International Lady," George Brent and Ilona Massey. "You're in the Army Now," Jimmy Durante and Jane Wyman. 2. Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Blues in the Night," Priscilla Lane. "Burma Convoy," Charles Bickford. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Dr. Kildare's Victory," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:50, 5:00. "Confirm or Deny," Don Ameche and Joan Bennett. 3:36, 10:01.

BROOKLINE — Coolidge Corner: "Paris Calling," Randolph Scott and Elisabeth Bergner. 1:45, 4:50, 8:10. "Lady for a Night," Joan Blondell and John Wayne. 3:30, 6:40, 9:50.
Brookline Village: "Ball of Fire," Barbara Stanwyck, Gary Cooper. "Miss Polly," Zasu Pitts.
Cleveland Circle: "Suspicion," Cary Grant and Joan Fontaine. "Prime Minister," John Gielgud and Diana Wynyard. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Tarzan's Secret Treasure," Johnny Weismuller. "Call Out the Marines," Victor McLaglen. 2 and 8.
Harvard: "Sundown," Gene Tierney. "Design for Scandal," Rosalind Russell. 2 and 8.
University "Man Who Came to Dinner," Bette Davis, Ann Sheridan and Monty Woolley. 2:35, 5:55, 9:15. "Steel Against the Sky," Lloyd Nolan. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Shanghai Gesture," Gene Tierney. "Secrets of the Lone Wolf," Warren William. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Ball of Fire," Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. "The Carter Case." 2. Evenings 7:30-11.
Strand: "Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope and Vera Zorina. 3:17, 9:17. "Pacific Blackout," Robert Preston. 1:54, 7:54.
Codman: "Chocolate Soldier," Nelson Eddy. "Dangerously They Live," John Garfield and Raymond Massey. 1:45, 8.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "All That Money can Buy," Anne Shirley and Walter Huston. "Wings Over Honolulu," Ray Milland. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Park: "Unfinished Business," Irene Dunne and Robert Montgomery. "Swamp Water," Walter Huston and Walter Brennan. 1:30 and 7:30.
Capitol: "Sundown," Gene Tierney. 2:58, 8:17. "Body Disappears," Jeffrey Lynn. 1:41, 7, 9:54.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. "Among the Living," Albert Dekker. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Paris Calling," Randolph Scott and Elisabeth Bergner. 2:05, 5:55, 9:09. "Two-Faced Woman," Greta Garbo and Melvyn Douglas. 3:25, 9:50.

Hyde Park: "Gunga Din," Cary Grant and Victor McLaglen. "Forced Landing," Richard Arlen. 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "The Corsican Brothers," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. "Tarzan's Secret Treasure," Johnny Weissmuller. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. 2:30, 6:15. "A Date With the Falcon," George Sanders and Wendy Barrie. 3:50, 9:35.

MALDEN—Granada: "The Man Who Came to Dinner," Bette Davis and Monty Woolley. 2:32, 6:06, 9:20. "Steel Against the Sky," Lloyd Nolan and Alexis Smith. 1:40, 4:54, 8:08.
Maplewood: "Suspicion," Joan Fontaine and Cary Grant. 3:05, 9. "Sing for Your Supper," Buddy Rogers and Jinx Falkenberg. 1:35, 7:40.
Mystic: "North of the Klondike," Lon Chaney and Brod Crawford. 1:55, 7:10. "The Shanghai Gesture," Gene Tierney and Victor Mature. 2:55, 8:15.
Strand: "Dangerously They Live," John Garfield and Raymond Massey. 3:30, 8:35. "What's Cookin'?" Andrews Sisters and Gloria Jean. 2:15, 7, 9:50.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll and Stirling Hayden. "Go West Young Lady," Penny Singleton. 1:30, 7:30.
Medford: "Kathleen," Shirley Temple. 1:10, 5, 8:45. "Blondie Goes to College," Penny Singleton. 3:10, 6:45, 10:05. "Uncle Ned." 8:15.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. "Right to the Heart," Brenda Joyce. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Chocolate Soldier," Nelson Eddy. 3:15, 9. "Mr. and Mrs. North," Gracie Allen. 2, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. "Dr. Kildare's Victory," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:45, 7:45.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Tarzan's Secret Treasure," Johnny Weissmuller. "The Chocolate Soldier," Nelson Eddy. 2 and 8.

NORWOOD — Norwood: "All That Money Can Buy," Walter Huston, Edward Arnold and Anne Shirley. "What's a Cookin'?" Andrews Sisters and Gloria Jean.

QUINCY — Quincy: "Obliging Young Lady," Joan Carroll and Edmond O'Brien. "I Killed That Man," Ricardo Cortez. 2 and 8.
Strand: "The Man Who Came to Dinner," Bette Davis, Ann Sheridan. "Steel Against the Sky," Lloyd Nolan. 2 and 8.

REVERE — Revere: "Chocolate Soldier," Nelson Eddy, Rise Stevens. "Pacific Blackout," Robert Preston. 2 and 8.
Broadway: "Chocolate Soldier," Nelson Eddy, Rise Stevens. "Pacific Blackout," Robert Preston. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "One Foot in Heaven," Fredric March and Martha Scott. "Rise and Shine," Jack Oakie. 2 and 8.
Davis Square: "Date With the Falcon," George Sanders and Wendy Barrie. "I Killed That Man," Ricardo Cortez. 2 and 8.
Strand: "Small Town Deb," Jane Withers. "Flying Cadets," William Gargan. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Blues in the Night," Priscilla Lane and Richard Whorf. "Mob Town," Dick Foran. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.
Strand: "Corsican Brothers," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. "Spooks Run Wild," Bela Lugosi. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camee: "One foot in Heaven," Fredric March and Martha Scott. "We Go Fast," Lynn Bari. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Nine Lives Are Not Enough," Ronald Reagan and Joan Perry. 2:07, 7:53. "Sullivan's Travels," Joel McCrea and Veronica Lake. 3:24, 9:09.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope and Vera Zorina. "Pacific Blackout," Robert Preston. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Look Who's Laughing," Charlie McCarthy and Edgar Bergen. "Confirm or Deny," Don Ameche and Joan Bennett. 1:45, 7:45.
Watertown Square: "Belle Starr," Gene Tierney and Randolph Scott. "Three Girls About

Ann Hoke, Food Stylist, Helps Restaurants Keep Pace With Public Taste

By Elizabeth Richey Dessez
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Add to the list of women who have made interesting careers for themselves the name of Ann Hoke, nationally known restaurant consultant, menu expert, and food stylist.

Letters from hotel and restaurant men from every part of the United States come to Mrs. Hoke's New York studio. Among her clients in her own city are such famous hotels as the Waldorf-Astoria, Essex House, Delmonico's, The Barclay and the Savarin restaurants, to say nothing of several large chains with restaurants in all the five boroughs. Mrs. Hoke selects the décor and helps to plan the food layouts for the Woman's Home Companion; she has lectured at the School of Hotel Administration at Cornell University and she is the author of an outstanding book on restaurant menu planning.

Samples Dishes

But what, I wondered, does a food stylist do? When I called up to ask, Ann Hoke responded with an invitation to lunch at the hotel where she was advising on menu problems at that time. It happened that she asked the first question in our interview. It was: "Do you like fish?" I do, and I said so. "Good!" she exclaimed. "Will you order the filet of flounder on this menu? I want a client's opinion on it. I must have the vegetable plate—I want to see if the chef has got it exactly right."

The flounder was superb and Mrs. Hoke pronounced the vegetable plate satisfactory at last.

"You know what the average vegetable plate is," she said. "It is just a plate of vegetables, cooked in so much water that they all taste alike, poorly seasoned and put on the plate with no thought of attractive color combination. These vegetables were cooked in shallow water; one is sautéed; one has hollandaise sauce; the others are dressed with butter and all are well seasoned."

Beautifully Arranged

She did not have to call my attention to the arrangement. The plate looked like a large, exotic flower. A round, golden sweetbread croquette formed the center; the greens of the peas and broccoli, and the red and orange of the beets and carrots were separated by the browns of small sautéed potatoes and mushrooms.

Mrs. Hoke remarked that this was one of the small details of food styling that contributed to perfection in food and service. "The service I render has two functions," she continued. "I interpret the clientele's tastes and desires to the manager and, since this has been recognized as a weak place in restaurant management, my success is not surprising. And I help to merchandise food by improving the quality, introducing variety, and increasing the appeal of the menu."

The menu, Ann Hoke informed me, is the restaurant executive's only salesman. For that reason it should have more appeal than almost any other advertising matter.

I glanced at the menu on the table beside me and saw what Mrs. Hoke meant. The spinach was Green Leaf Spinach, not the "plain" variety to which I was accustomed. There were Glazed Young Carrots, Fresh Garden Beans and New Green Peas. Among the entrees was Creamed Chicken on Toasted Corn Bread. I remarked that these were two of my favorites, but I had never seen them coupled on a menu before. Ann Hoke smiled.

"Few have," she said. "This illustrates what I mean by giving variety to the menu. This dish appears on the average menu as Creamed Chicken on Toast. One menu that I revised had run it that way for three solid years. I substituted Creamed Chicken on Rice Topped with Almonds, and orders shot up. This always popular number can appear in many delicious forms—on waffles, on homemade biscuits, in noodle rings and en casserole with poached egg. It is very simple but the average chef simply doesn't think of such changes."

Mrs. Hoke hastened to say that she was not blaming the chef; that whereas his business was to cook, too often he was given the whole responsibility for making the menu. He has no contact with customers, knows nothing of merchandising food and he has his own special dishes that he produces over and over.

Trend Toward Simpler Food

"You see," Mrs. Hoke informed me, "nearly all chefs in this country are Europeans. They are magnificently trained in their art but they do not know American tastes or the trends in food that every successful restaurant should follow."

The present trend is toward simpler food, she pointed out, away from the European school with rich, delicious sauces, to the less exotic fare of the American tradition. . . . And an important part of the service Mrs. Hoke renders to restaurant managers and to the eating public is the introduction of more American dishes on hotel and restaurant menus.

"I don't counsel and advise," she assured me. "Rather, I co-operate, assist—and learn. Much of my knowledge of food has come from these men who have such skill and such pride in their art. Before I became a professional I knew chefs. It had always been my habit to compliment them on excellent dishes that were served me. When I lived in France I knew many famous chefs and I collected priceless recipes. My collection is one of my greatest assets now."

Has No Degrees

She holds no degrees in domestic science; she has never even been to cooking school. She taught herself to cook in her own kitchen by studying a cookbook as diligently as she ever studied any subject at school or college and applying what she learned.

Mrs. Hoke won the place she occupies with no specialized training. "Several seasons spent in running a small resort hotel in the Adirondacks convinced me," she said, "that I had something to contribute in knowledge of food values and combinations and in their presentation, to which I applied my training as a painter."

She answered an advertisement for a menu-planner for a restaurant chain, was given a hearing, but was turned down because she lacked both degrees and New York experience. Undaunted, she went from that interview and lunched at the chain's nearest restaurant. After that meal (which she said was of the marshmallow school of cookery) she called the personnel man who had refused her services and gave him an informal report on both food and menu. She was invited back and, after several conferences and a survey, she was made head of the menu department of that seventy-restaurant chain.

I asked her to share with Today's Woman readers that delicious filet of flounder that I had had for lunch. Here it is and, with it, two other popular dishes in new guises.

Sautéed Filet of Flounder

Wipe the filet; season with salt and pepper and roll in chopped almonds. Sauté in butter—preferably sweet butter. When browned pour the pan butter over the fish and sprinkle Parmesan cheese, grated, on the top. Do not brown the cheese. Serve with a garnishing of parsley and lemon eighths, which are more easily squeezed than slices.

Ann Hoke, restaurant consultant, discusses the attractive presentation of food with Otto Gentsch, chef of The Barclay Hotel, New York

Chopped Mushroom and Beef Steak With Mushroom Sauce

1 pound chopped beef
1 small onion, chopped
½ pound mushrooms
1 slice white bread
1 egg
Salt and pepper to taste
1 tablespoon butter
½ teaspoon chopped parsley

Sauté finely chopped onions and iced mushrooms in butter. Soak bread in water, squeeze dry and add to chopped beef, beaten egg, onions, and ¾ of the mushrooms—the remainder of the mushrooms and the gravy should be saved to pour over the steaks. Mix well and form in individual portions. Sauté in butter, or broil. Serve with gravy and mushrooms as directed above.

Turkey With Spaghetti and Mushrooms au Gratin

2 cups rich cream sauce
2 cups diced or julienned turkey
1 cup cooked spaghetti in 2-inch pieces
1 cup sliced sautéed mushrooms
½ cup grated Parmesan - type cheese
1 cup buttered cracker crumbs

Season sauce with celery salt, bring to boiling point, and add cooked turkey, spaghetti, and mushrooms. Fill shallow buttered casserole or individual shirrers with mixture, sprinkle with cheese and crumbs and bake in hot oven until crumbs are golden brown. Serve with a spoonful of fresh peas on top in the center.

Hearty Breakfast Good Start for Busy Day —Ample Variation in Easy Menus

By Ruth Miller
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Are you a breakfast snatcher? Then you're out of step with the times, for these busy days call for hearty breakfasts to keep us going until the noon whistle.

Breakfast is a simple meal and easy to plan, but if we're to get in all of the daily food recommended by government nutritionists in their golden standard of nutrition, breakfast must be hearty.

Count on it to supply the fruit, the egg and the whole-grained or enriched cereals recommended as part of every day's fare. Fruits—fresh, quick-frozen and canned—are important, so start off with a fruit or fruit juice, tomato or vegetable juice. Whole-grained and enriched cereals are a "must" in the well-balanced food plan, so look for the distinguishing label on the package. Use packaged mixes for pancakes, waffles and biscuits, too. They're quick to prepare and easy on the cook.

Try These as a Change

Variety adds spice to the meal. As a change from the usual orange juice, try these: Combine two parts prune juice with one part pineapple; canned loganberry juice with orange; canned raspberry with unsweetened pineapple and any of the sweet fruit nectars with unsweetened grapefruit juice. Use cranberry juice alone or mix it with orange, pineapple or grapefruit juice. Fill centers of grapefruit halves with soft maple sugar or syrup or sweeten the fruit with honey. Try broiled grapefruit, dotting it with butter and honey. Spice applesauce with nutmeg and serve plenty of hot buttered toast with it. Mix sliced bananas and stewed raisins, or combine sliced bananas and sliced oranges. Canned vegetable juice is as good at breakfast as at dinner.

Tricks with Cereal

Stew raisins, prunes, apricots, figs or peaches separately and serve on top of cooked cereals with milk or cream. Or cut up stewed fruit and add to the hot cereals a few minutes before serving. Serve molasses, brown sugar or maple sugar with cereal. Serve a combination of two ready-to-eat cereals with fresh fruit. Cook cereals in milk or in half milk and half water instead of using all water. Keep several varieties of cereal on the shelf and serve different ones during the week. Add honey to water when cooking whole wheat cereal, about one tablespoon to a serving.

Eggs

Serve eggs poached, soft-cooked, fried, coddled or baked, but serve them once a day if possible, or at least three times a week. If you haven't yet tried cooking scrambled eggs in a double boiler, do try it soon. It saves a lot of watching and leaves you free to do other things while they cook. For variety, stir in dry chipped beef, crisp bacon cubes or cubes of leftover ham.

Breadstuffs

Raisin toast served with orange marmalade has real zest. Cinnamon toast, maple sugar toast, honey toast, whole wheat toast spread with cream cheese—these are all good. Or split corn, bran or date muffins, butter the halves lightly and place under the broiler flame to toast a golden brown. Split, butter and toast or grill pecan rolls. Add chopped dried fruits to your favorite muffin recipe.

Beverages

Hot cereal beverage: Make it with milk for the children, with milk or water or "half and half" for adults.

Cocoa: Boil the cocoa in a little water before adding it to the milk to cook the starch. Just before serving, beat with a rotary beater until the cocoa is frothy.

Apple pancakes and pineapple muffins are delicious variations. Here are the recipes:

Jiffy Apple Pancakes

1 cup prepared pancake mix
⅛ teaspoon cinnamon
2 tablespoons sugar
1 cup milk
1 egg, slightly beaten
1 cup chopped apples

Combine pancake mix with cinnamon and sugar; add milk. Stir until batter is smooth. Add the slightly beaten egg and fold in the apples. Bake on a hot griddle and serve with honey. Makes about one dozen pancakes.

Pineapple Muffins

2 cups flour
3 teaspoons baking powder
1 tablespoon sugar
½ teaspoon salt
1 egg
1 cup crushed pineapple (1 8-oz. can)
4 tablespoons melted shortening

Sift the dry ingredients together. Beat egg and add pineapple and shortening. Add to flour mixture and stir just enough to moisten flour. Fill greased muffin pans half full and bake in a moderately hot oven (425° F.) 20 to 25 minutes. Makes about 16 muffins. Use other canned or cooked fruit instead of pineapple.

Breakfast Menus

Monday
Mapled Grapefruit
Hot Wheat Cereal with Figs
Poached Eggs on Toast
Cocoa

Tuesday
Cranberry-Orange Juice
Mixed Prepared Cereals with Milk
French Toast with Cinnamon Sugar
Hot Cereal Beverage

Wednesday
Tomato Juice
Cooked Cereal with Raisins
Scrambled Eggs
Toasted Muffins
Malt-Cocoa

Thursday
Prune Juice
Jiffy Apple Pancakes with Honey
Bacon Strips
Cocoa

Friday
Orange-Grapefruit Juice
Cooked Cereal with Cinnamon and Brown Sugar
Soft-Cooked Eggs
Hot Muffins
Hot Cereal Beverage

Saturday
Sliced Bananas on Ready-to-Eat Cereal
Frizzled Ham
Whole Wheat Toast and Marmalade

Sunday
Pineapple Juice
Broiled Kidneys and Bacon
Pineapple Muffins
Cocoa

The Homemaker

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I have fought the good fight:
Washing's on the line,
Sparkling in the sunshine
White and clean and fine.
I have sent forth workers
To their daily task,
Satisfied and happy:
More I cannot ask.

Pudding, salad, meat loaf,
Washing powder, starch,
Iron and broom and mopstick—
Forward, daily march.
We who fight the good fight
With a gentle hand
Also serve the nation
Though we only stand!

Margret B. Freligh

Aunt Grace's Opera Cape Makes Three-Piece Outfit for Child

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If Aunt Grace's dolman was a grand affair, Aunt Grace's opera cape from Paris was a regal garment—gray and soft as the breast of a dove, and trimmed with gilt braid. The lovely gold trimming was appliquéd over sky-blue sateen and the intricate design was done wholly by hand. One marvels at the accuracy and patience of the French needlewoman.

So here was another challenge to a War Relief Committee. It was decided to use as much as possible of the beautiful trimming, and to cut the cape over Butterick Pattern 8888, size 10. Then the question arose, would a little girl want a light gray cape, trimmed with blue sateen and gold braid? And besides, the delicate color would show the soil quickly.

The sensible answer to the question was to dye the garment, so into the dye bath it went, and out it came, 20 minutes later, a rich dark blue. The sateen took a lighter dye, but the great surprise was the way the gilt braid behaved: the grime and tarnish of many years disappeared, and the metallic strands came forth ready for another adventure in adornment.

From the pieces left after cutting the cape, a little cap was fashioned, and trimmed with odds and ends of the gilt braid.

And now to return to the subject of dyeing materials. Any material can be dyed a fast color, but wool is the most satisfactory fabric for the beginner to handle. This committee has dyed many white woolen coats and skirts dark blues, browns, and greens, practical colors for wear in a war-torn country. The garments may shrink a trifle, but they will always fit somebody. White linen golf trousers have been made practical for summer wear by dyeing them very dark brown.

The directions for dyeing on the packages are clear and complete, but a few points might be emphasized for the beginner.

1. Use a wash boiler or some large tin or enamel vessel.
2. Always have an extra package of dye on hand for use in case the material is not attaining a pleasing shade. Dissolve the extra dye in a pan of water, lift the article from the bath, add the new solution to the bath, stir well, and return the material. This method was given by a professional dyer, and has proved very helpful.
3. All material must be washed in soapy water, rinsed carefully, and put into the bath while wet.
4. Last and very important: The material must be stirred continually during the boiling process. Streaks will be your reward if you do not stir all the time.

Standing over a boiling vessel for 20 minutes is tedious, but the results more than compensate for the effort: a practical garment has been made from something otherwise almost useless.

Oh, yes, a little handbag was made, too, featuring the back design and two other choice scraps from Aunt Grace's Opera cape. And into the handbag goes a great deal of love for the little girl who will wear this gift from friends in America.

C. S. C.

Second of several articles on wartime conservation.

'Mom, I'm Joining the Air Corps' Means High Adventure Ahead

By Jessie Wiley Volls
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

According to the War Department, our Nation by June 1942 will be training pilots at the rate of 30,000 per year. That means that this year, and every year until peace comes, approximately 30,000 American mothers will hear a son say: "Mom, I'm going into the Air Corps."

Flying the average woman considers adventurous even in times of peace. And so, while the little silver wings on his khaki uniform may be to a son symbolic of achievement, capability, and the exaltation that comes from dancing over clouds, to his mother they represent a venture into the unknown.

Eager to Tell Women

Army officers realize this. That is why they are always eager to teach women more about the Air Corps. That is why, the day before "Pearl Harbor," a group of women radio commentators was invited to visit Mitchel Field.

Three Army cars took us out from New York. They swept to a stop before the red brick Post Headquarters and we climbed out.

There was a warm south wind. It swirled across the parade ground, climbed the tall flag pole and unfurled Old Glory against a blue sky. The sidewalks were filled with young Second Lieutenants. The sun glittered on their silver wings. High overhead formation after formation of warbirds droned. Along the runway numbers of intercepter planes waited. Beside them rested giant bombers. We looked. We listened. Our hearts lifted. For wasn't it all symbolic of the impregnability of America?—so we thought on that Saturday morning before "Pearl Harbor."

Our country had not been attacked then.

A Changed Scene

Again, last week, I visited Mitchel Field. The holiday mood was gone. I was driven from the station by a woman in a Red Cross Motor Corps uniform. When questioned, she said: "I work two afternoons a week. I furnish my own car, tires and gas."

The day was bleak, cold. An icy fog clung to the red brick buildings and low hangars. The flag drooped from the tall pole. The long runway was empty—not a plane in sight. My credentials were scrutinized twice before I was permitted to enter Post Headquarters. Along the walls were printed warnings: "Remember Pearl Harbor," and an excerpt from a speech of Hitler's: "I shall strike first."

I asked permission to interview some of the young flyers. They came from the hangars in pairs. The story of Hugh D. Maxwell of Pink Hill, North Carolina, is typical of what they all told me.

When I asked him, "How did your mother feel about your going into the Air Corps?" his boyish, round face sobered as he drawled: "Mother sho' was upset." And then he explained further, "I wrote to the folks and told them I'd like to try for the Air Corps. From their answer I could see they were worried. I have three sisters, and when any of us has an important decision to make, we always hold a family council. So I went home. I knew the folks didn't know anything about flying, so I took along all the data about the Air Corps that I could get my hands on. We talked everything over, and when we got through, my family said that if I was that interested in flying, they thought the Air Corps was the place for me."

Their Training

I spent the rest of the afternoon learning some of the things Hugh D. Maxwell told his parents. First, there was the thorough training a cadet receives. After an applicant for training has qualified, been enlisted and appointed as an aviation cadet, he is sent to a Replacement Training Center for nine weeks of intensive training. He receives a military orientation course, instructions in drilling, learns the customs of the service and other basic military subjects, principles, and practices.

After that he moves on to an Air Corps Primary Flying School where he spends 10 weeks. During this period he learns to fly an airplane and receives instruction in such subjects as meteorology, airplane engines, navigation, weather observation, and mathematics.

Next comes what is called basic flying training. The cadet learns to operate higher-powered planes while continuing his study of flying and ground school subjects.

In the advanced stage of pilot training the cadet is taught to use an airplane as a weapon of war.

"You never stop learning," a young Second Lieutenant said, "even after you're assigned to a tactical unit such as Mitchel Field."

Highly trained mechanics check all planes daily. After every flight the pilots make out reports of any mechanical trouble. A more thorough inspection is given every plane when it has flown 25 hours. Pilots have to pass rigid physical examinations.

On my previous visit a sergeant had demonstrated how quickly a flyer could put on a parachute: "All there is to it is a quick snapping of three hooks," he said.

"But if you were in the air with a disabled plane, I'd think that would be awkward to get into," one of the women had remarked.

"An Army parachute is never put on while flying," was the reply. "Army regulations forbid a man going up until his parachute is on his back. In case of an emergency, the flyer bails out and pulls this handle." He indicated a small metal handle that rests just over the aviator's heart.

"When the handle's pulled, does the parachute always open?"

"In so far as we know, there has never been a failure in the Army," I was reassured.

I mentioned the fact that the Air Corps pays better than many branches of the service. A Lieutenant looked as though I had suddenly made an irrelevant remark. "Pay? Oh, sure. Pay's all right. But you don't fly for the money. You fly because—" He searched for the right word, failed to find it, and abruptly asked me, "Have you ever been up?"

I nodded. "Once I rode through an electrical storm. The pilot climbed and suddenly down below I saw both that storm and a rainbow."

"Then you understand why men want wings," he quietly said.

And I do.

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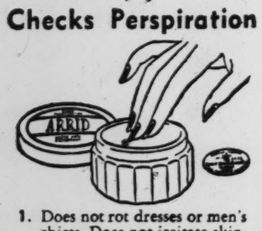

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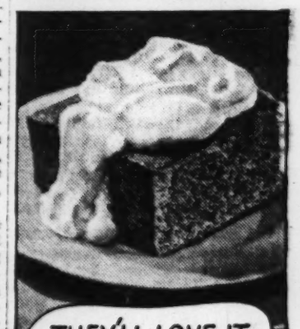

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The Home Forum

John Brown's Wife

LIVES OF HEROES and martyrs sometimes make me think less about the achievements of those famous men than of what it must have meant to be married to one of them. Yet the wives were often unchronicled, as Mary Brown has been.

The John Brown literature is enormous. Biography, history, poetry, and fiction have all had a try at him; and, though writers do not agree about the man of Pottawatomie and Harper's Ferry, they have given us a large store of information. About the plain, unlettered, steadfast woman who was his second wife, shared his life for twenty-six years, bore him thirteen children, and suddenly, after Harper's Ferry, found that she and her family were objects of public attention—about her there are only brief items in old newspapers, a short memoir or two, mention in letters and in John Brown's diary, and the incidental notice of her husband's biographers.

* * *

She was a silent woman. What would I not give to be able to get behind that wall of silence, to find out what she thought and how she felt about her headstrong husband's plans, his failures and migrations, the Kansas project, and Harper's Ferry? Whether she ever got out of patience with him for being away from home so much and for dragging the boys into his schemes; whether she was pleasant about it or grimly enduring; whether she was anything more than the burden-bearer that his biographers have summarily named her.

Perhaps the reason why Mary Brown plucks at my imagination is that I grew up hearing much about him, and never anything about her. He was [illegible] not many miles from my girlhood home; there were vague filaments of relationship between his people and mine, as always among families long rooted in neighboring rural districts. He went to school down there, visited here, my grandfather had heard him talk. John Brown, a gaunt, hard-favored man with blazing eyes and ringing voice, was real to me, but the persons who told me about him did not know his wife.

* * *

Then I came upon a reference in Louisa May Alcott's "Journal" that made Mary Brown, too, almost real: "Mrs. Brown, Sen. is a tall stout woman, plain but with a strong, good face, and a natural dignity that showed she was something better than a 'lady,' though she did drink out of her saucer and used the plainest speech."

She was Widow Brown then, forty-two years old and looking much more than her age.

From this and other allusions, I have gathered that Mary Brown was one who asked nothing more of life than to be allowed to rear her family and keep her house in peace; but, being the wife of a man in whom there was no quietness, she had none.

She might have guessed as much before she married him; for she was working in his home, helping her sister who was his housekeeper, when he handed her his letter of proposal. She was just plain Mary Day, seventeen years old, a silent, red-haired, large-framed girl, whose father had moved from Whitehall, New York, to western Pennsylvania and there became acquainted with John Brown.

* * *

She hid the letter in her pocket and did not read it until the next morning. Then, when she had spelled it out, she snatched up the water-bucket and fled to the spring. He followed her and demanded an answer. By this brusque courtship, she was won to the care of his house and his five children, to that routine of moving from town to town, and to the privilege of being helpmeet to a man possessed by a consuming purpose.

It may have been partly for her silence that John Brown chose her. His first wife, poor little Dianthe, had been one to speak out. He himself was a great talker. One was enough in the family.

During the next twenty-six years, she moved at least ten times. Her husband failed in business more than once, and was away from home for long periods.

* * *

Mary Brown becomes clearer at North Elba than anywhere else. North Elba was the remote sanctuary in the Adirondacks, to which John Brown took his family when he began to put into operation his plans against slavery. Circled by wooded mountains—White Face, Marcy, Tahawus, misty McIntyre—the mother and her girls lived in a small, unplastered house, sometimes with one or more of the boys to run the farm, and waited for news from "Pa." He had to be away on mysterious errands. Then he would come toiling home through drifted roads, bringing presents, money for an ox-team, and always practical advice about the farming. Others might call him a hero; still others might put a price on his head. She knew that he was a good husband and father—when he had the time.

There is just one hint that she ever tried to deflect the thunderbolt. It is in John Brown's letter to Thomas W. Higginson, written from Charlestown jail after Harper's Ferry. She had been urged by Higginson and other abolitionists to go to see her husband and persuade him to let them rescue him. He did not wish to be rescued. To Higginson he wrote: "I beg of her to be calm and submissive, and not to go wild on my account."

* * *

Not to go wild! Did that mean that he had sometime known her to get out of hand? Or does it simply express the exasperation of a dictatorial, hard-pressed man who won't be interfered with?

She had already started and got as far as Baltimore, passed along from one reluctant escort to another and another, equally reluctant. We see her turned back from Baltimore, going to Philadelphia, and then to Perth Amboy where she had sympathetic harborage with Rebecca Spring. There is a charming episode when the two women pack a box for John Brown and Mary objects because Mrs. Spring is sending him too fine a suit. He might be a prophet of a new day, but to his wife he was Farmer Brown.

* * *

John had told her that Harper's Ferry would pay; he meant that it would pay in sympathy for the cause. In another way, it paid a return to his family. Contributions, a gift from the Republic of Haiti, royalties from Redpath's life of Captain Brown gave Mary and her children more funds than they had ever had before. But, true to her fate, she kept on moving, and at the end was as far away as San Francisco.

Louisa Alcott called her "something more than a 'lady'"; Higginson called her "noble." John Brown believed that she was in fullest sympathy with his purpose. Behind her faithful service of hands and feet and sturdy frame, there might have been found, if she had cared to speak and her words had been recorded, a drama of emotions, of willing abnegation, and of compensation.

WINNIFRED KING RUGG

A Corner Cut of Pie

WE SELDOM HAD round pies in our family. I don't recall that we ever had any round ones until after several of the older children had left home, and the family was reduced in size. These old square-cornered pans must have measured about nine inches one way by eighteen the other. Two of them standing side by side would exactly fill one level of the oven. Each pie would cut into twelve rectangular pieces. Of course, the corner cuts would have crust on two sides, which created a great demand for them. Naturally, since the older children had the first choice of these corner pieces, I seldom tasted one.

Now, the older children could have their pick of the seats in church without a murmur from me; they could come first in the matter of clothes and education and music lessons without any objection on my part; but just because they happened to be born before I was, never satisfied me as a sound reason why they should invariably get the corner cuts of pie. The customary argument that my turn would come later on was, in this case, a disappointing solution; for when I reached the age when I would have been entitled to a corner crust as a matter of household law, they had stopped making the square-cornered pies on the ground that with our reduced family the large tins were more than we could handle.

For a number of years Stan and I planned that when we grew up we would form a tin-plate company to put out a square pie tin just large enough to cut into four pieces, all of them with a double crust. We thought there was a fortune in the idea—and perhaps there still is.—From "Big Family," by BELLAMY PARTRIDGE. (New York: Whittlesey House.)

Vernal Equinox

Beneath impetuous winds of March, there lies
The long-awaited hint of days to come.
Now, imperceptibly, snow-laden skies
Are brightened, as time's faithful pendulum,
Relating words the heart does not forget,
Swings once more toward the vernal equinox—
With promise of old-fashioned mignonette,
And garden borders riotous with phlox.

The tanager and oriole will bring
Their music to stout oak and maple tree
And accent with a vivid, flashing wing
Each rolling hillside's subtle tapestry.
Exultantly, the heart turns to these days
And lifts its voice in hope and love and praise.

ISABEL HARRISS BARR

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By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MRS. JOHN AMORY: *A Portrait by John Singleton Copley*

THIS PORTRAIT by John Singleton Copley (1737-1815) has recently been acquired by the Boston Museum of Fine Arts as an item of the M. and M. Karolik Collection of Eighteenth Century American Arts. Mrs. John Amory was the great-great-grandmother of Mrs. Martha Codman Karolik. The portrait of Mr. Amory hangs near by in the large gallery which is installed with choicest specimens of furniture of that shining era of American cabinet-work.

Mrs. John Amory (1731-1777) was Katherine Greene, daughter of the silversmith, Rufus Greene. Separated from her husband when the Revolutionary War broke out, she sailed in 1775 to join him. During her travels in England and France, she kept a diary which was published by Mrs. Karolik.

This portrait was painted in about 1763, when Copley was in his twenties and when he had already attained stature as the great portraitist of his epoch. He had command of his brush, painted in a positive forthright manner, recorded faithfully American personages of official or mercantile importance. Copley was conscientious in reporting factual appearance, but not without heeding facial attributes which expressed the character and significance of the model. If he was somewhat hard, brittle and literal, those attributes revealed an honesty and an ingenuousness which disappeared when he chose to go abroad and to live and paint in England, shaking the provincial dust from his heels and acknowledging the suaver methods of cosmopolitanism.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Zapoznanie się z Bogiem

Tłómaczenie artykułu w sprawie Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, który znajduje się na tej stronie w języku angielskim

W KSIĘDZE Joba czytamy że Elifasz rzekł Jobowi (22:12, 21): „Czyż nie jest Bóg na wysokości niebios? . . . Zapoznaj się z Nim a uczynisz sobie spokój; aby ci się potem szczęściło" (według Angielskiej bibliji).

Niewątpliwie, jest prawdą że wielu mężczyzn i kobiet szczerże starało poznać Boga przez poswięcenie się studjom Pisma Świętego, lecz niestety z małem powodzeniem. Po większej części powodem niepowodzenia jest nieprawdziwe tłumaczenie Pisma Świętego. Jeżeli Najwyższa Istota wyobrażona jest w podobieństwie człowieka, posiadająca ludzkie zalety, i jako Bóg który karże i wynagradza, który podlega ludzkiej zmianie, i nad którem wywierają wpływ ludzkie błagania, nie możebnem jest osiągnąć inteligentnego pojęcia Boga. Chrystus Jezus twierdził że Bóg jest Duchem. Poprawne zakończenie możemy wywnioskować tylko z prawdziwego premisu.

Christian Science czyli Wiedza Chrześcijańska, która była odkrytą przez Mary Baker Eddy w roku 1866, wyjawia nam prawdziwą właściwość Boga, człowieka, i praw Bożych które rządzą wszechświatem. Przez działalność Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej w dobie naszej, chorzy są uleczeni i grzeszni naprawiają się. Tak godny owoc może wyniknąć tylko z całkowicie dobrej sprawy. W ścisłej zgodzie z nauką Pisma świętego, Wiedza Chrześcijańska wskazuje nam doskonałego Boga i doskonałego człowieka. Uczy ona nas że wszystkie niezgodne warunki pochodzą z naszej nieświadomości Boga i praw Jego jakoteż z niedotrzymania tychże praw. W słowach proroka Izajasza (Izajasz 59:1, 2), „Oto nie jest ukrócona ręka Pańska, aby zbawić nie mogła; a nie jest obciążone ucho jego, aby wysłuchać nie mogło. Ale nieprawości wasze rozdział uczyniły między wami i między Bogiem waszym, a grzechy wasze sprawiły, że ukrył twarz przed wami, aby nie słyszał."

Wyraz „grzech" w Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej ogólnie pokrywa wszystkie fałszywe pojęcia o Bogu i o Jego tworze. Grzech jest złudą; celem Pisma świętego jest uchronienie człowieka od wiary w grzech. W jej Message to The Mother Church (Odezwa do Kościoła-Macierzy) w roku 1901, Mrs. Eddy pisze (str. 13): „Wiedza Chrześcijańska trafia siekierą w sam korzeń grzechu i tępi go na podstawie jego własnej nicości. Gdy człowiek nadaje mu ważność czyni to dlatego że grzech kocha lub że go się obawia. A więc zniszcz pojęcie grzechu jako coś świadome a zniszczysz miłość i bojaźń grzechu; a zniknie on całkowicie."

Gdy, przez poprawne myślenie dowiedziano się że świat jest kulisty i że człowiek ewentualnie może pokryć całą jego powierzchnię, ogromne bogactwa potrochu przysposobiono do ludzkiego użytku. Gdy odkryto Wiedzę Chrześcijańską, tajemnice, przesądy, i fałszywe wiary tyczące właściwości Boga i Jego stworzenia ukazały się jako błędne poglądy a nauki Pisma świętego stały się zrozumialne i do potwierdzenia. Czynności uzdrawiające które pełnił Chrystus Jezus a które polecił swym następcom są dziś do wykonania przez zrozumienie Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej. Chrystus Jezus podczas swej potężnej Nauki na Górze (Mateusz 5:48) rzekł: „Bądzcież wy tedy doskonałymi jako i Ojciec wasz, który jest w niebiesiech, doskonały jest." Lecz jakże może ukazać się doskonałość gdy grzech, troska, bieda, i choroba niby są obecne? Wiedza Chrześcijańska odpowiada na te zapytania oświadczeniem że dolegliwości te nie są prawdziwemi; że są one wyleczalne, że są wyleczane w dobie dzisiejszej przez ten sam duchowny sposób który używał Chrystus Jezus i jego następcy.

Wiedza Chrześcijańska uczy nas abyśmy patrzeli nad rzeczy materyalne, chociażby one nawet nam się wydawały bardzo przychylnemi lub niezbędnemi, gdy chcemy posiąść wyraźny pogląd na Boga i na Jego nieskończony twór. Ofiaruje ona bogatą nagrodę tym którzy odłożą na bok wszelkie uprzedzenia i fałszywe opinje co do nauki Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej i którzy chcą wiernie studjować Pismo Święte i podręcznik p. t. "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Wiedza i Zdrowie z Kluczem do Pisma Świętego) napisany przez Mrs. Eddy i jeżeli zechcą wzorować życie swe na nauce tej. Ktokolwiek zwraca się do Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej w ten sposób i stara się gorliwie dopuścić do świadomości swej tylko te myśli i pragnienia które są czyste i ulepszające nie omieszka doznać uleczenia i ożywienia. Postęp będzie polegał na jego zrozumieniu i na duchowo-myślności. Każde zwycięstwo przyniesie radość, otuchę, i siłe do osiągnięcia wyższych okazów Prawdy.

Nauki Chrystusa Jezusa i Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej są najwyższem darem ofiarowanem ludzkości. Gdy prawdy istnienia rozwiną się wykaże się że człowiek jest prawdziwem dziecięciem Bożem, stworzonem na obraz i podobieństwo Jego. Gdy kto zrozumie ten fakt duchowny uwidzi że nieprawidłowe życie nie zmienia wiekuistej prawdy, wszelkie myśli samo-potępienia i samo-obniżenia będą uciszone, a sama myśl będzie podwyższona naprzód do duchownych wysokości gdzie wszelkie błędy odpadają. Zrozumienie tego dopomoże człowiekowi zostać lepszem obywatelem, ojcem, matką, mężem, żoną, pracodawcą, lub pracownikiem. Przerobi to dom w lepsze miejsce do pobytu; zetknięcia w świecie handlowym będą przyjemniejsze i korzystniejsze, a chwile swobody przeistoczy w pory duchowego orzeźwienia, i w inne sposoby przygotuje do wyższej miary usługi gdziekolwiek kto może być.

Powinniśmy patrzeć w przyszłość z otuchą pochodzącą z zrozumienia że Bóg jest zawsze z nami aby mógł prowadzić i chronić tych którzy ufają mu i kochają Go. Nowe duchowne poglądy istnienia będą otwarte czystej świadomości i przez to możliwem będzie czynić więcej dobra i czerpać niesłychane nagrody które będą ograniczone tylko miarą naszego własnego duchownego zrozumienia. Mrs. Eddy pisze, w "The People's Idea of God" (Pojęcie Ludzi o Bogu, str. 6), „Bóg już nie jest tajemnicą dla tych którzy wierzą w Wiedzę Chrześcijańską, lecz boską Zasadą, częściowo zrozumianą dlatego że ogromne rzeczywistości życia i Prawdy niszczą grzech, chorobę i śmierć; zrozumienie Boga nie powinno być już uważane za zdradę gdy Pismo Święte wskazuje nam ‚zapoznaj się z Nim [Bogiem] a uczynisz sobie spokój'; powinniśmy zrozumieć część tego ogromnego szczęścia dla którego mamy pozostawić wszystkie inne."

Informacje w sprawie literatury polskiej o Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej można nabyć, pisząc do Wydawnictwa Chrześcijańskiej Wiedzy (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Acquaintance with God

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE book of Job we read that Eliphaz said to Job (22:12, 21): "Is not God in the height of heaven? . . . Acquaint now thyself with him, and be at peace: thereby good shall come unto thee."

It is doubtless true that many sincere men and women have striven earnestly, through consecrated study of the Scriptures, to acquaint themselves with God, with but small measure of success. This has resulted largely from the false interpretation placed on the Scriptures. While the Supreme Being is thought of as being manlike, having human qualities, a God who both rewards and punishes, subject to human changeableness and swayed by human pleadings, certainly no intelligent understanding of God can be gained. Christ Jesus declared God to be Spirit. Correct conclusions can be deduced only from a true premise.

Christian Science, discovered by Mary Baker Eddy in 1866, reveals the true nature of God, of man, and of God's laws, which govern the universe. Through the ministrations of Christian Science today, the sick are being healed and the sinning reformed. Such worthy fruits could result only from a wholly good cause. In strict accord with Biblical teaching, Christian Science points to perfect God and perfect man. It teaches that all inharmonious conditions result from ignorance of God and His laws, and failure to obey those laws. In the words of the prophet Isaiah (Isaiah 59:1, 2), "Behold, the Lord's hand is not shortened, that it cannot save; neither his ear heavy, that it cannot hear: but your iniquities have separated between you and your God, and your sins have hid his face from you, that he will not hear."

In Christian Science, the term "sin" broadly covers all false beliefs about God and His creation. Sin is an illusion, and the purpose of the Scriptures is to save men from belief in sin. In her Message to The Mother Church for 1901, Mrs. Eddy writes (p. 13): "Christian Science lays the axe at the root of sin, and destroys it on the very basis of nothingness. When man makes something of sin it is either because he fears it or loves it. Now, destroy the conception of sin as something, a reality, and you destroy the fear and the love of it; and sin disappears."

When, through correct thinking, it was discovered that the world was round, that men might eventually traverse its entire surface, vast resources were gradually made available for human use. When Christian Science was discovered, mysteries, superstitions, and false beliefs regarding the nature of God and His creation were shown to be mistaken views, and the teachings of Holy Writ were rendered understandable and demonstrable. The healing works which were done by Christ Jesus, and which he bade his followers do, are being accomplished today through the understanding of Christian Science. Christ Jesus in his great Sermon on the Mount said (Matthew 5:48), "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect." But how can perfection appear while sin, sorrow, poverty, and disease claim to be present? Christian Science answers this question by declaring that these errors are not real; that they can be healed, and are being healed today through the same spiritual method used by Christ Jesus and his followers.

Christian Science teaches that we must look beyond material things, however attractive or indispensable they may seem to be, if we would obtain clear views of God and His eternal creation. It offers a rich reward to those willing to set aside all prejudices and false opinions regarding the teachings of Christian Science, to study faithfully the Bible and the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mrs. Eddy, and pattern their lives after this teaching. Anyone approaching Christian Science in this manner, who strives earnestly and persistently to admit into his consciousness only such thoughts and desires as are pure and constructive, cannot fail to experience healing and uplifting. His advancement will be in proportion to his understanding and spiritual-mindedness. Each victory won will give him joy, courage, and strength to press on to higher demonstrations of Truth.

The teachings of Christ Jesus and Christian Science are the greatest gift ever presented to humanity. As the truths of being gradually unfold to the receptive consciousness, it is learned that man is indeed God's child, created in His own image and likeness. As one understands this spiritual fact, he sees that the failure to live rightly has not altered the eternal truth, and suggestions of self-condemnation and self-depreciation will be stilled, and thought will be lifted upward and onward to spiritual heights, where errors of all sorts fall away. This understanding will help one to become a better citizen, father, mother, husband, wife, employer, or employee. It will transform home into a better place of abode, make contacts with the business world more pleasant and profitable, make leisure moments seasons of spiritual refreshment, and in many ways fit one for a higher sense of service, wherever one may be.

We should look into the future with courage born of the understanding that God is ever present to guide and guard those who trust and love Him. New views of existence as spiritual will be opened to purified consciousness, whereby the possibilities for doing good and reaping hitherto undreamed-of rewards are limited only to the measure of individual spiritual understanding. Mrs. Eddy writes (The People's Idea of God, p. 6): "God is no longer a mystery to the Christian Scientist, but a divine Principle, understood in part, because the grand realities of Life and Truth are found destroying sin, sickness and death; and it should no longer be deemed treason to understand God, when the Scriptures enjoin us to 'acquaint now thyself with Him [God], and be at peace;' we should understand something of that great good for which we are to leave all else."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Polish.]

Around the Ocampo Table

THE CONVERSATION at the Ocampo table was animated. The feminine members of the household were somewhat subdued, as in most Filipino homes where women were not considered to be on the same high plane with the men. Yet there was neither tyranny nor resentment, just a natural result of age-long customs; but there were times when the senoras did much to enliven the conversation.

"I think you will find the Filipina women asserting themselves more and more," Miss Donaldson, who was also rather retiring, ventured one evening. "It will be a natural result of a new freedom following the American occupation of these Islands."

"Ah! Is it not true!" agreed Colonel Ocampo. "But the men, who have been the lords so long, are not going to like it."

"What have you to say about that, *Jefe*?" Crow asked Jose.

"We must give up our prejudices for progress," the presidente replied. "But let us hope it does not come too soon."

"And the senoras?" asked Miss Donaldson.

"We are quite content as we are," they asserted, probably in deference to the senores present—and tradition.

They loved their home, the supervision of the servants, and took pride in its immaculate cleanliness. Even the ceilings were kept scrupulously clean so that not an ant found its way to the *dulces* on their table, a feat not to be accomplished in a thatched house. Many delicacies were shipped down to them from Manila and were brought up the river from Nueva Carceras, together with costly viands from George Curry's delicatessen.

The floors, the balustrade to the stairway into the court below, the furniture of the richest tropical wood, solid pieces without veneer that would have cost a fortune in America, were kept shining and spotless under the Ocampo senoras' watchful supervision. It took painstaking effort to remove the least vestige of dust from the two-inch squares of delicately tinted mother-of-pearl in the sliding windows, superior in quality to the oyster-shell panes used in the average middle-class home—the mother-of-pearl that let in the light but shut out the heat.—From "Philippine Saga," by MARIUS JOHN. (New York: House of Field.)

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Intimate Message: Washington

Prologue to Punishment ..... ***By Joseph C. Harrison***

Life on the Japanese islands of the Western Pacific must be increasingly disconcerting these days. Three times now the United States Navy has appeared out of the early morning mist and poured a hurricane of shells and bombs into a number of the more important enemy outposts—leaving their docks, airports, ships and planes flaming or smashed. And Japanese officials know very well that this is only a beginning.

Far from being isolated and random attempts to repay the treachery at Pearl Harbor, the devastating raids upon the Gilbert and Marshall islands early in the year and the later assault upon Marcus and Wake islands appear to be part of a pattern of naval strategy which may prove as important a factor in eventual American victory as the anticipated successful resistance of the American-Anzac forces under Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

These raids indicate that many of us may have been wrong when, in the first month or so after Pearl Harbor, we assumed that earlier predictions that a Pacific war would be a naval war were faulty. While much of the Pacific conflict will be fought on land and in the air, the Navy apparently means to fight a good bit of it right in the waters of Japan.

Trifold Purpose

Close study of the Marshall-Gilbert-Wake-Marcus raids indicates that their purpose was to:

1. Systematically destroy Japanese sea and air installations in preparation for an eventual smash against Japan itself.

2. Draw enemy planes and ships away from other southwestern Pacific areas both to relieve pressure upon United Nations forces and to bring them into positions where they cannot enjoy numerical superiority, thus opening the possibility of trapping and destroying them.

3. Eliminate the ships and facilities necessary for raids upon the American supply line to Australia, New Zealand and British India.

So far as can be judged from official Navy and newspaper reports on the raids, and this is seen as substantial confirmation of the belief that Japan is using virtually all of its available military and naval power to support its invasion forces in Burma and the British and Netherlands East Indies, the Navy encountered only negligible opposition, despite the fact that the islands attacked are probably the most important of all those barring approach to Japan proper.

Although the destruction was greatest upon the Gilbert and Marshall Islands, the most significant raid was that upon Marcus Island, which lies less than 1,000 miles from the large Japanese cities of Osaka and Tokyo. Operating nearly 2,000 miles from Pearl Harbor and hundreds of miles within the barrier formed by Japanese-owned or mandated islands, the Fleet planes raiding Marcus Island met no opposition, except that of antiaircraft guns. It was noted with interest that the Japanese were apparently unable to oppose the raids on the spot or to send out ships or planes to intercept the American raiders. Particularly surprising was the fact that no submarines were encountered.

Wave of the Future

Nobody, of course, can say when the Navy will feel strong and sure enough to carry out its first air raid against the cities of Japan from the deck of aircraft carriers. But that such a raid will eventually come seems certain, if only because of the desire felt by every navy man to balance the score for Pearl Harbor. With the vast Pacific to maneuver in and with evidence accumulating that Japanese strength is concentrated far to the south and southwest, the Navy may soon feel that the time has come to carry the war to the enemy's home front.

This apparent Japanese weakness brings up a question which is frequently discussed in Washington. It is asked why, under these circumstances, the United States doesn't recapture Wake Island.

The answer most generally given is that at the present time Wake Island is of very little value to this country. If it were in American hands, it would be necessary for this country to keep it heavily stocked with planes, troops and naval units necessary for a successful defense against the Japanese. These forces are badly needed elsewhere.

Left in Japanese hands, however, Wake Island forces the enemy to tie down a portion of his strength in order to hold it. Furthermore, Tokyo will probably be forced to send reinforcements from time to time, since it is likely that air and sea raids upon Wake will be a regular occurrence since they are shown to pay big dividends at small cost.

One can be sure, however, that when the time comes to set in motion the concerted drive to roll the Japanese back toward Tokyo, the United States Marines will again set foot upon Wake Island. And the next time, the United States will make sure that it holds it.

The Country Speaks: New York

Need of Scrap Serious ..... ***By William H. Stringer***

The United States faces the stark prospect that it may fail to produce sufficient steel for its war needs of 1942—that it may even produce less of this basic ingredient for tanks, guns and ships than it made in 1941—unless the drive for scrap iron and steel is made an all-out proposition.

Irving S. Olds, Chairman of the Board of United States Steel Corporation, declared frankly in his annual report that scrap shortage may limit United States Steel's efforts to maintain maximum production during 1942. Other steel executives hold similar views. The steel mills are now pouring at the highest weekly rate in history, producing at 97.9 per cent of what was once termed "capacity." Were it not for the stringent scrap situation, however, they would be doing better still. Too many open hearths, at Detroit, St. Louis, Buffalo, elsewhere, have had to close down for lack of scrap.

A Thing That Can Be Overcome

Fortunately shortage of scrap is a shortage which America can defeat if it will. Almost every inhabited acre of the nation has its quota of rusting metal. The Institute of Scrap Iron and Steel holds that the 6,500,000 farms in the United States should yield close to half a ton of scrap apiece, largely in abandoned farm tools. Lessing Rosenwald, chief of the War Production Board's industrial conservation bureau, estimated that from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 tons of steel are resting in automobile junk yards.

The nation used approximately 59,600,000 tons of scrap iron and steel in 1941. Much of it was obtained automatically as a by-product of industry, but 12,000,000 tons came from civilian sources, from farms and junk yards and from attics and cellars. If the steel plants are to beat their pre-Pearl Harbor record; if they are to produce their tough-metal quota for the arsenal of democracy, better than 12,000,000 tons of scrap must be amassed this year.

If a complacent America had not shipped millions of tons to Japan in the 1930s, today's task would be easier. But that is now water over the dam, and the job, as seen in authoritative quarters here, is to end the justification for such charges as those recently leveled by Phillip Murray, Congress of Industrial Organizations leader, to the effect that some junk dealers and other possessors of sizable scrap heaps are playing business-as-usual and holding out for higher prices.

"Give Axis the Gate" (Iron)

Since these charges, Washington has begun to take action. Last week end, a United States marshal walked into a Valparaiso, Ind., junk yard and requisitioned 200,000 pounds of scrap metal a dealer had persistently refused to sell—enough scrap when mixed with pig iron to produce four medium-sized tanks.

Simultaneously the Government used its new power to requisition materials needed for war production, to effect a quick untangling of legal snarls that for months had blocked the sale of the abandoned New York, Westchester & Boston Railway's rusty metal. War Production Board officials told counsel he would begin requisition proceedings if the sale of the 15,000 tons of scrap were not arranged "by sundown." The sale was arranged.

Civilians can lend a potent hand in the problem. They can contribute household scrap metal through the local salvage campaigns now spreading across the continent. If they wish, they can go a step farther, as Samuel Nathan, of Brooklyn did this week, and contribute not merely discarded metal, but ornamental iron. Adopting "Give-the-Axis-the-Gate" as a slogan, he assigned his iron front gate to the salvage campaign and estimated that similar action by neighbors would produce two tons of scrap in each block.

The scrap shortage is declared here today to be serious enough to warrant intensive co-operation all down the line by Government, by junk dealers, social agencies, Boy Scouts, farmers, laborers, housewives—in short by Americans all.

To Change the Subject:

Housecleaning in the Treetops ..... ***By Millicent Taylor***

Last year the season slipped up on me and the bluebirds arrived before I had hung out "For Rent" signs on their houses.

It was a silent rebuke they gave me.

The most popular house, the one with the wide view overlooking the driveway, was being investigated before I had actually realized it was again spring. First Mr. Bluebird, then his lovely wife, went into it, turned around and came out. Full of last year's furniture! What a landlord! Before my shamed gaze they brought out a stick or two, then abandoned the place. And even though I sneaked up a ladder almost immediately and cleaned it out, nobody would rent it that spring.

So this year it is going to be different. Out came the ladder, and up went I into the tree, only to be driven in by a businesslike snowstorm. But the first bright non-skid day that followed saw the job undertaken again, and this time it was completed.

Every house was evidently rented last season. How vividly these individually made nests bring back memories of my absent tenants! With what earnestness and care are these little treetop homes fashioned for the baby birds that will be cradled in them!

Careful Construction

Three neighborly bluebird houses contained materials evidently selected with much planning. First the boxes were lined with dry grasses, insuring, I suppose, a springiness and circulation of air. Then a great company of twigs of similar diameter and length—which must have meant patient searching—were carefully placed in a sort of woven pattern to make the nest itself. Lastly, soft materials, feathers, grasses, and combings from our dogs' shedding winter coats, made a bed that would rock any little bluebird baby off to slumberland.

A rustic house supposed to attract larger birds has always been taken by a pair of chickadees—who are our favorites anyway on the place and may have anything we provide and welcome. They may have been around when their nest of soft grasses came out of the swinging box, for they are hither and yon in all winds and weather, the cheeriest little comrades anyone could ask for.

Near by a wee nest of our little chipping sparrows drifted down from a crotch in the tree. How they find horsehairs, even in our country region, is always a wonder to me. With satisfaction I noted that they had made some use of the frayed hemp we had put out for them last nest-building season. And again, combings from Ginger's tawny coat had served to line another dainty cradle.

One expects the wrens to have busy-looking nests, of course, and they do. The wren houses are always full almost to the roof with twigs packed and tightly woven in. Something about the very workmanship vividly recalls the busy-ness of the absent owners. They will be later than our other bird friends in returning; but will promptly make up for it by bustling around and claiming all the wren houses at once, building and tearing out nests at a great rate for days. They came one year before I had cleared out their last year's houses; and, undaunted, they set to and did the job themselves.

Independent Robins

Robins on our place prefer crotches in the old apple trees for their nests, but there is one pair that in spite of the bird books has been living in a rather large woodpecker house. Last year they scolded us humans and sassed the dogs until the whole lot of us kept away during the nursery period. When one thinks of their carrying all that mud in their yellow bills, bit by bit, the amount to be cleared out of the house leaves one marveling. Reinforced cement is their scheme. The mud is held together with blades of grass, leaves and weed stalks. The bed for baby robins, however, is soft with grasses and dog hairs, and rounded by the mother robin's breast.

As I worked I thought of our tenants, wondered where they had spent the winter, how they had enjoyed it, and if they had given a thought to their summer landlord. Even now, I realized, they must be on their way.

So indoors I pored over maps showing their migration routes. Some of them, perhaps our own wee chippies, or kingbirds, or brown thrashers, have been crossing the wide Gulf of Mexico on their way northward. Others have swept up across a corner of Texas or followed the coast. By now they may be stopping for a bit of food in the beautiful broad hills of Kentucky or the historic gardens of Virginia. How one's heart goes out to them as they make the long, wonderful voyage, high overhead, mile upon mile!

Ecuador: Important Link in Hemisphere Defense

Guayaquil harbor and the Galapagos Islands two factors in war strategy; accord with Peru.

Recent vigorous action taken by Ecuador against the subversive activities of aliens has shown clearly this South American Republic's loyalty to the cause of the United Nations.

In a copyrighted airmail news dispatch received this week from Quito, the Overseas News Agency Inc., reported that the recent protest of the Spanish Ambassador in the Ecuadoran capital against the arrest of a Spaniard described as an agent of the Falange marked Ecuador's new drive against Axis aliens, which has landed several leading Nazis behind bars. It further states:

"The newspaper El Debate joined the Spanish Ambassador in demanding the release of Valentin Fernandez Cuevas, a National of Spain, who entered Ecuador a few months ago as a 'tourist.' He is accused of violating the immigration laws.

"A victim of the anti-totalitarian drive by the authorities was Karl Hartsch, a teacher at the German school in Quito, who is known as one of the leading Nazis here. The German school is decorated with the Swastika. 'Gauleiter' Friedrich Schlundt was seized in the town of Ambato and a Nazi named Haller was arrested at Cuenca.

"Further arrests were expected. Prisoners have been given a choice of leaving Ecuador or, if they wish to stay, taking up residence in an inhospitable northern province."

In today's dispatch Mr. Sharp gives a first hand account of conditions in Ecuador.

Americans at War
Twenty-third of Forty-eight Articles

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

QUITO, Ecuador — Possessor of the only island outposts—the Galápagos—with an important bearing on defense of the Panama Canal from the broad reaches of the South Pacific, Ecuador by nature occupies a key post in hemisphere strategy.

Doubly valuable, in view of the few protected anchorages along this coast from Panama to central Chile, is the bay and river leading in to Guayaquil. While subject to the usual drawbacks of tropical roadsteads where rivers unload their heavy silt, this indentation excels on a coast of cliffs, sandy wastes, and heavy ground-swells.

As in the case of Brazil, Peru, and all of the other Latin-American countries which immediately and crucially affect hemisphere defense, Ecuador has ranged itself firmly within the American community of nations.

So sincere is Ecuador's allegience, Foreign Minister Julio Tobar Donoso told me at Rio de Janeiro, and reaffirms here, that this country has been willing to make a heavy sacrifice in the interests of America. That is the prevailing view in Ecuador of the boundary settlement with Peru.

Dr. Tobar Donoso has not changed from the point of view that clamped his features in heavy resignation when the Peru-Ecuador Protocol was announced at Rio. Watching his face that day, and in the subsequent final phases of the negotiation, you could tell that Ecuador felt it was paying a stiff price for peace in America.

'National Awakening'

From Ecuador's standpoint, the price has been paid, and the thing to do is to look forward. You find here a new emphasis upon "national awakening." While somewhat vague and unformed as yet, it is a movement taking shape in various sections of public expression. Eager young governmental officials talk of it as a necessity, and as sure to come.

Entering Ecuador from Peru you realize that a great change has come over this part of the world. For the first time the shadow of a vast and undefined boundary has been removed, or at least lightened. Both in Peru and here the Protocol of Rio is accepted as a new basis for working out the relations between the two countries.

Ratification is complete in Lima and in Quito. Remains only the formal delimitation of the boundary within the broad lines laid down by the Protocol.

As in the case of the Bolivian-Standard Oil settlement, also completed at Rio, the tendency is to let bygones be bygones. For Ecuador this requires a stern self-discipline, since it feels keenly the surrender of cherished national aspirations. For Peru, the withdrawal from certain extreme claims is easier, since Peru, in the words of President Prado, has realized in the Protocol most of its major aims. He declared that the finel accord followed lines consistently advocated by Peru.

Touchy Subject

Anyone who has followed, or attempted to follow, the ins and outs of this bitter dispute with its border warfare, can only marvel that the two parties have been brought to this point of agreement. It is acknowledged as a triumph of inter-American conciliation, even while its shortcomings are recognized. Any dispute dating from Spanish colonial times does not lend itself to other than a dark gray solution.

As always in print on this subject, the present writer hopes to achieve the impossible, that is, to put down nothing that attempts to pass judgment on this thorny litigation.

Viewed solely from the standpoint of its visible geographical effects, the Protocol establishes Peru as an Amazonian power of the first magnitude, exceeded only by Brazil. By the same token, Ecuador is cut off from its long-proclaimed aim as a "Pais Amazonica," or "Amazonian Country." This slogan has been stamped on the mails for years.

As neatly as though a knife had been run along the upper tributaries of the Amazon, Ecuador is separated from its dream. Starting at Piedras west of the Alto Maranon, well above important navigable waters, the line slices northeastward. To Ecuador are left the roots and tendrils of this vast river system, while to Peru falls the knotted branches leading on to the main trunk. A bitter pill for the Ecuadorians is the surrender of Rocafuerte on the Rio Napo.

Peru now has been confirmed in its contention that the main tributaries of the Amazon belong within its boundaries. A solid wedge of Peruvian territory extends from Piedras to the Colombian border. Iquitos, main port of the upper Amazon, lies to the east of this wedge. Iquitos has a belt of Peruvian soil beyond the river before Brazil begins.

From Quito, 9,000 feet high in its Andean valley, the new line thrusts eastward considerably beyond the line shown on former Peruvian maps. Ecuador has a sizeable chunk of territory in the tropical headwaters of the Amazon. Much of the fire in this dispute sprang from the belief in both countries that unknown stores of oil, gold, and other riches awaited its future owner. For the export of any such wealth found in its portion, Ecuador under the Protocol has obtained affirmation of navigation and transportation rights equal to those accorded to other Amazonian powers.

Pebbles in a Maelstrom

There is considerable scepticism expressed in some quarters here, as to whether Peru will accept the line of Rio as final. But the tendency is to subordinate such speculation and get on with the immediate business of making sure that the Western Hemisphere itself remains independent. Ecuador definitely feels that this is no time to quarrel over a few miles of land, when the hemisphere is under merciless attack.

Details of Ecuador's collaboration in hemisphere defense remain locked in official secrecy. Yet the broad lines are indicated by this country's public stand, and by its geographic position. The Galapagos Islands could not be left out of account in any plan for attacking the hemisphere, or for defending it.

There is less intensity in Ecuador than in Peru. Entering and leaving the country is a simple matter of presenting your passport. As to whether Ecuador is coping adequately with the danger of "fifth column" blows, that is an open question. You find litle disposition to be excited on the subject here.

The number of Germans, Italians, and Japanese are not precisely known. Some long-time residents hazard a "guess" that there may be 5,500 Central Europeans, including 2,000 old-line Germans, and a lesser number of Nazis.

Walter Giese, head Nazi, has been sent out of the country.

Italians are not feared, and some of them are among the old respected families. So are many of the Germans.

Japanese do not figure largely in the Ecuadorian picture.

Diplomats Stymied

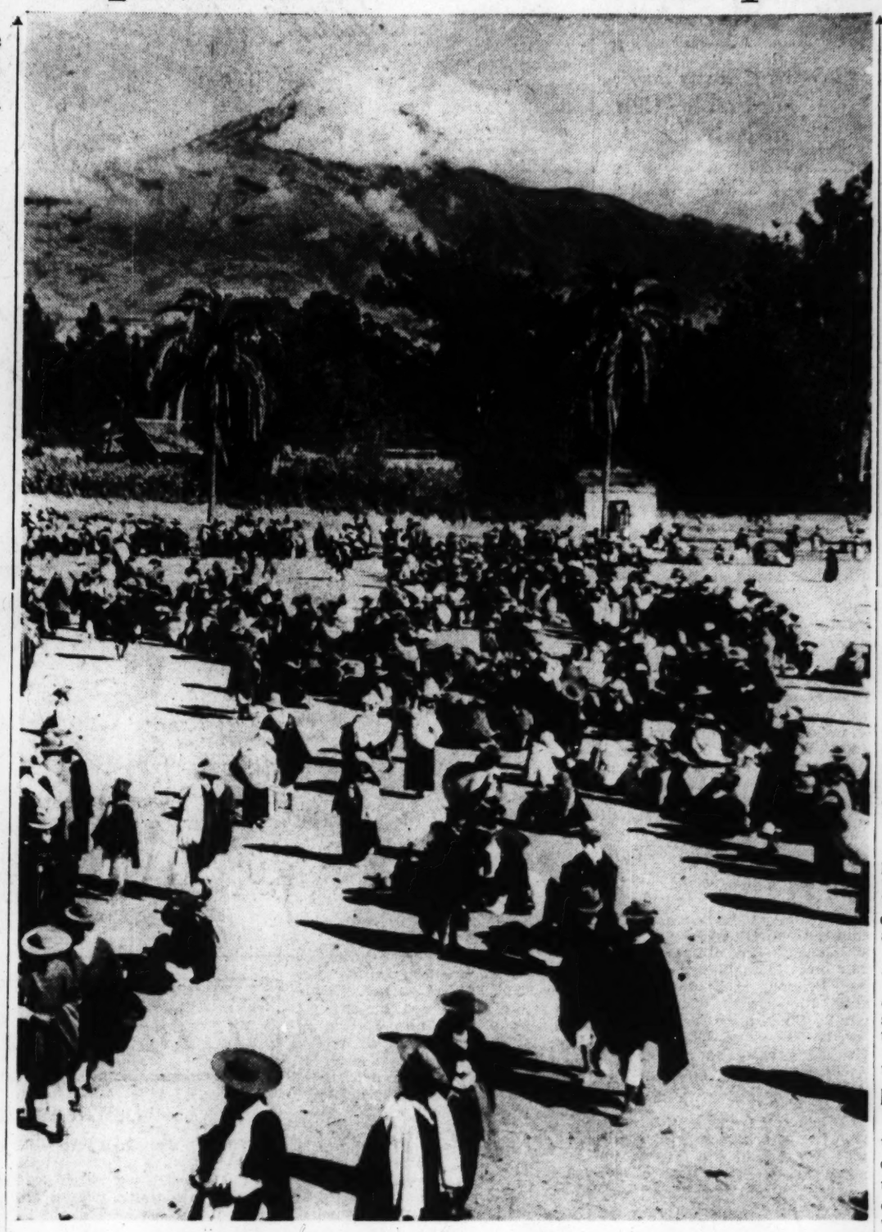
Diplomats of all three Axis nations are still here. As in other countries, a primary difficulty is transportation to take them safely out of the Western Hemisphere. The prospect is not relished of having Argentina and Chile filled with ex-Nazi Ambassadors, Ministers and Consuls.

In the economic field, rubber is one of the products Ecuador offers as an immediate relief in the emergency caused by closing of Far Eastern supplies. Flying to Quito from Guayaquil you see the Ecuadorian rubber trees in the dense tropical forest. This forest is seamed with foaming cascades and contrasts sharply with the barren Peruvian ridges only a few miles south. Unlike the Amazonian rubber, or hevea, this type is called castilloa, or castilla more recently. Its leaves are silver and show up plainly from the air.

While this rubber of the western Andean slope is more resinous than the Amazonian, and has poorer wearing qualities, production is expected to be stimulated greatly by rising prices. Most of Ecuador's rubber has been going to Argentina.

Among the many activities of inter-American collaboration, now underway, is a study of rubber and other Ecuadorian products vital to defense. This is being done by the Ecuadorian Economic Resources Commission.

Ecuador has a $5,000,000 fund whereby the United States is helping to stabilize the currency. An outright gift of $2,000,000 has been made to further sanitation in Guayaquil and Quito.



The Otavalo Indian Market Is Rated as the Finest in Latin America

Flota invasora nipona destruida
Brasil confisca fondos de Axis
14 víctimas en hundimiento del Cayru
Rusos rompieron línea Strauss
General Tojo quiere que Australia coo-
pere con Japón
Gran Bretaña debe reparar su error y
reconocer su crimen—Gandhi

Quito News Office

Ecuadorians (at left) are reading the latest news dispatches outside the office of El Comercio. Translated from Spanish the bulletins say:

Latest Bulletins

Japanese invasion fleet destroyed.

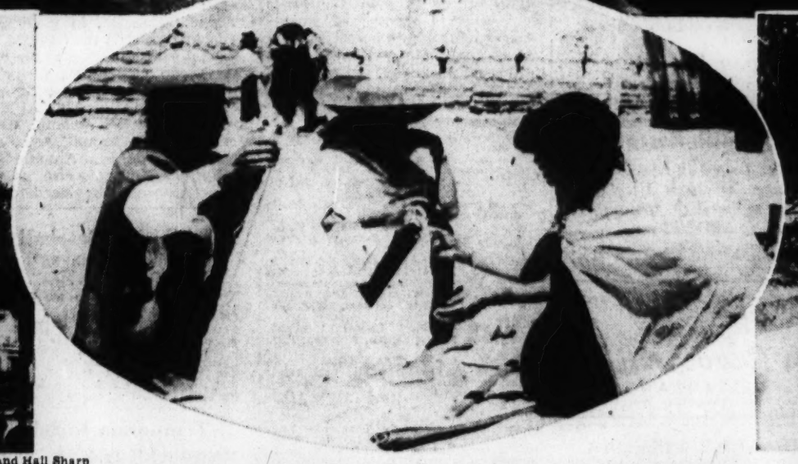
Brazil confiscated funds of Axis nationals.

Fourteen victims in sinking of the Cayru.

Russians broke the Strauss line.

General Tojo wants Australia to co-operate with Japan.

Great Britain should correct its mistake and recognize its crime—says Gandhi.



Roland Hall Sharp

Ecuador and Its People Stand Firmly With the United Nations

In today's dispatch Mr. Sharp describes his visit to a tropical South American land which spreads picturesquely across the tendrils of the vast Amazon River system. There in the Plaza de la Independencia in Quito (left), in the textile market at Otavalo (center) and on the streets of ancient villages he found a people awakening to their responsibility to democracy. Right: Ecuadoran woman and child.

Boston, Victorious Over Chicago, Advances to Meet Detroit in Cup Play-Downs

Red Wings to Play Here In First Game of Series

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Having gotten by Chicago by the narrow margin of one goal-tender, the Boston Bruins today began pointing for their semifinal Stanley Cuup series with Detroit Red Wings, who come to Boston for the opening game at the Garden Sunday night. The second game will be played in Detroit Tuesday, with the third game, if necessary, back in Boston next Thursday.

Both the Bruins and the Wings were victorious last night to wind up their quarter-final play-downs. Boston eliminated the Black Hawks with a 3-2 win at the Garden, while Detroit trounced Montreal Canadiens 6-2 in the Motor City. Both of these series went the full route, with the losing clubs taking only the middle game.

The fact that they will be playing at home in two of the three games with Detroit should mean a lot to the Bruins, for they have held a mastery in Boston over the Wings which extends back over five full seasons. Not since Dec. 7, 1937, has Manager Jack Adams' crew won a game here in the Hub, and since that date they have tried all of 21 times. In those 21 games the score reads 18 victories for the Bruins, three ties, and no wins for Detroit.

It probably is just as well that the Bruins do have such a record to fall back upon, for Detroit is currently building up a bulwark of invincibility about themselves on their own ice. In their last nine games at the Olympia they have not tasted defeat, their two latest wins there being the ones which sent the Canadiens tumbling out of the play-offs.

Second Meeting

This will mark only the second time in history that Bruins and Detroit have met in the play-offs. Last year was the first, with the Bruins winning the Stanley Cup final in four straight games.

You will recognize this Detroit team as practically the same as the one which was here last spring. Only exceptions are in the forward lines where replacements have been made by Adams. Wings still have goalie Johnny Mowers, who came close to winning the Vezina Trophy in his first pro season a year ago. They still have Don Grosso, one of the best fore-checkers in the league, and Sid Abel, who may be voted a second-team all-star wing. And they still have those two "toughies," Jack Stewart and Jimmy Orlando, at defense.

Just as it was in the Bruins-Chicago series, the destiny of the Rossmen can very well be held in those capable gloves of Frankie Brimsek in goal. This season's Vezina Trophy winner has more than earned his share of glory since the regular season ended, and if the Bruins do get by Detroit, it will be due in no small measure to the stolid Czech.

Needed Brimsek

If anyone ever needed proof of the statement that a goal-tender is 50 per cent of a hockey team, he need only to refer to the Bruins' efforts in their past three games. Without Brimsek, Boston would not now be advancing to meet Detroit.

Before the Boston-Chicago series opened, Manager Paul Thompson of the Windy City team said that the result hinged on Brimmie. The first game vindicated his judgment and last night's game proved him a prophet. Although we did not see the game in Chicago, it has been reported that Chicago outplayed Boston by a considerable margin. We did see the two games here, and have the same report to make. The answer, of course, is Frankie, and foremost among those giving him credit were the Black Hawks themselves. In fact it was Red Hamill, once a Bruin and once a buddy of Brimsek's, who was the first to shake his hand after the game.

Not Same Team

The Bruins last night were not the same team which was blanked 4-0 Tuesday. The change could be noticed in the dressing room before 8 o'clock. Tuesday they were carefree, felt the game was already in the bag. Last evening they were serious, knew they really had a battle on their hands.

Manager Thompson tried a little psychology on his Hawks by bringing veteran Earl Seibert here at the last minute. Although big "Si" was below par, Paul felt his presence might boost the club's morale. Unquestionably it did, but not enough. The visitors outshot their hosts 31 to 16, but could not pass Brimsek more than twice, while the Bruins were beating Sam Lo Presti three times. Scorers for the B's were Gordie Bruce with two goals and rookie Jack McGill with one. Max Bentley and Bill Mosienki tallied for Chicago.

Chicago left for home this afternoon by train. Bruins will have a light workout at the Garden tomorrow noon.

Play-Off Results For Stanley Cup

Series A
(Best of Seven)

At Toronto: Toronto 3, New York 1.
At New York: Toronto 4, New York 2.
At New York: New York 3, Toronto 0.

Series B
(Best of Three)

At Chicago: Boston 2, Chicago 1.
At Boston: Chicago 4, Boston 0.
At Boston: Boston 3, Chicago 2.
(Chicago eliminated)

Series C
(Best of Three)

At Detroit: Detroit 2, Montreal 1.
At Montreal: Montreal 5, Detroit 0.
At Detroit: Detroit 6, Montreal 2.
(Montreal eliminated)

Series D

Boston vs. Detroit starting at Boston March 29.

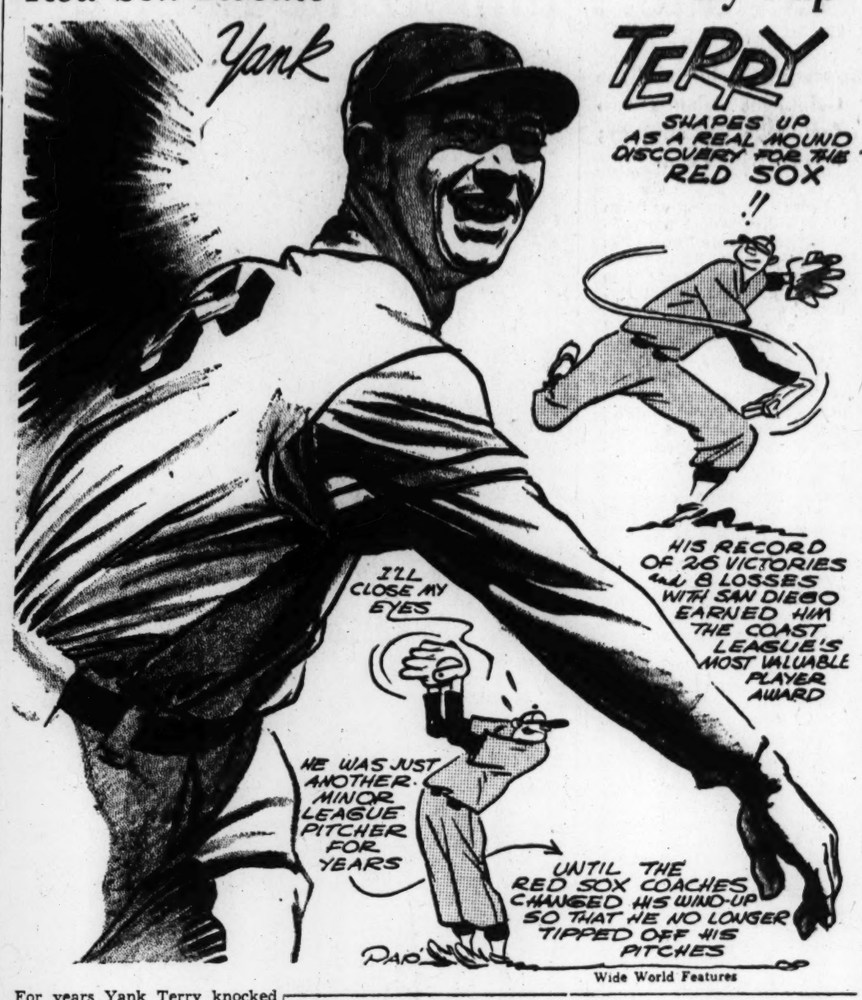
Owners Squelch 27 Player Limit

NEW YORK, March 27 (AP) — National pro Football League club owners, starting the second day of their three-day session, were expected to dive into the problem of the 1942 schedule today, and to discuss ways and means of aiding the national defense effort in every way possible.

The owners yesterday spent most of the day discussing, and for the most part thumbing down, proposed constitutional changes, but they took time to also end a pet recommendation of the coaches.

That was to cut the player limit from 33 to 27 men for the duration. The owners voted to retain the 33-player limit, but to make it easier for some clubs to obtain talent made a provision that every player in training camp must be under contract. In this way when a player is dropped from a squad other clubs will have a chance to get him via the waiver route.

Red Sox Rookie —By Pap'


Yank
TERRY
SHAPES UP AS A REAL MOUND DISCOVERY FOR THE RED SOX
!!
I'LL CLOSE MY EYES
HIS RECORD OF 26 VICTORIES and 8 LOSSES WITH SAN DIEGO EARNED HIM THE COAST LEAGUE'S MOST VALUABLE PLAYER AWARD
HE WAS JUST ANOTHER MINOR LEAGUE PITCHER FOR YEARS
UNTIL THE RED SOX COACHES CHANGED HIS WIND-UP SO THAT HE NO LONGER TIPPED OFF HIS PITCHES
PAP'

Wide World Features

For years Yank Terry knocked around the minor leagues just another right handed pitcher. Then, late in the 1940 season, the Boston Red Sox brought him up for a trial for a few games. It didn't take Manager Joe Cronin and his coaches long to discover that Terry was telegraphing every one of his pitches with the result that opposing batters were pounding his offerings with a vengeance.

Terry was shipped to San Diego where he was taught to swing around and turn his back to the batter as he wound up. The moment he started concealing his grip on the ball until the pitch was on its way to the pate he started piling up an impressive winning streak.

He won 21 of his last 23 games and finished the season with a record of 26 won, 8 lost. That record was good enough to win the most valuable player award of the Pacific Coast League and earned him another chance with the Sox.

Yank is a six-footer and is 29 years old. Even while developing the new wind-up, Terry managed to have fair control, as his record of only 74 passes in 315 innings indicates. He has been one of the pleasant surprises of the Red Sox camp and on the strength of his showing in exhibition games is headed for a starting berth with the Boston team.

Chouteau Sends Yale Into Lead

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 27 (AP)—Rene Chouteau, the nation's outstanding college long-distance swimmer, sent Yale's favored forces off to a flying start in the 19th National Collegiate A. A. championship meet by defending his 1,500-meter freestyle title against 14 rivals in today's opening event in the Harvard Pool.

After that Eli tankman had made his 64 trips up and down the pool in the splendid time of 19m. 23.9s., to annex six points, Yale gained three more when Dick Peters finished third behind Ohio State's Johnny Ryan. The other point-winners were Arnie Elchlepp of Minnesota, and Stephen Grimm of Ohio State, who placed fourth and fifth, respectively.

Frank Dempsey of Ohio State, who placed third last year at Lansing, Mich., led 16 rivals in the low board qualifying tests with a total of 127 points for his five required and five optional dives.

He loomed as a certain victor for he had 13.4 points lead on the next highest competitor, Charley Batterman, his teammate. The only Yale diver to gain one of the seven qualifying places was Jim Cook, who placed third with 109.22 points.

The others to gain the finals were Howard Jaynes of Northwestern, with 109.16 points, Sammy Lee of Occidental, with 108, Alex Canja, of Michigan, with 104.90, and Eddie Smyke of Springfield with 104.60.

Summaries:

1500-meter free style (five fastest awarded points):

First heat—George Christian, Harvard, 21:03.4; Richard Mann, Yale, 21:37.3; Allen Stokke, Rensselaer, 21:56.8; R. H. Taylor, Texas A. and M., scratched.

Second heat—Richard Peters, Yale, 20:06; Stephen Grimm, Ohio State, 20:08.8; John Burrows, Amherst, 20:42.3; Robert Arras, Yale, 20:58.3; David Barnes, Harvard 21:21.8.

Third heat—Rene Chouteau, Yale, 19:23.8; John Ryan, Ohio State, 19:37.4; Arnie Eichlepp, Minnesota, 20:07.7; Samuel Bacon, Williams, 20:14.4; William Trubee, Princeton, 20:41.8; Walter Stewart, Michigan, 20:50.8.

Point winners—First, Chouteau; second, Ryan; third, Peters; fourth, Elchlepp; fifth, Grimm.

1. Meter board diving trials (seven highest to qualify for final), first flight: James E. Cook, Yale, 106.22; Howard Jaynes, Northwestern, 109.16; Harry Perry, Southern California, 100.76; John McDonald, Northwestern, 96.32; Ralph Buratti, Rutgers, 94.16; Alexander Thompson, Yale, 92.06; Henry Chapman, Occidental, 86.04; Billy King, Tennessee, 70.46; Ross Williams, Bowdoin, 58.38. Second flight: Frank Dempsey, Ohio State, 127; Charles Batterman, Ohio State, 113.60; Sammy Lee, Occidental, 108; Alex Canja, Michigan, 104.90; Edward Smyke, Springfield, 104.60; Donald McFarland, Rensselaer, 83.07; Brian Brown, Iowa State, 80.70; Richard Krotkiewicz, Navy, 60.90.

Qualifiers: Dempsey, Batterman, Cook, Jaynes, Lee, Canja, Smyke.

In the Dugout
with Rumill

DeWitt Strong for Sewell

SANFORD, Fla.—Ran across Bill DeWitt the other day. Bill's idea of a pleasant afternoon is to sit up in the last row of the sun bleachers, strip to the waist and watch his Browns go through the motions of a workout. He was the picture of contentment as we joined him and suggested that his club might have a little fun in the approaching American League flag race.

"That's what I've been predicting," said the St. Louis Vice-President and General Manager. "But nobody wants to listen. Those who do listen merely laugh. So what's the use?"

It was further suggested that it might not be long before the Browns would speak for themselves.

Have Offense

"I honestly think that we'll be all right," DeWitt continued. "We have a couple of 'ifs,' like everyone else. But if our new shortstop holds up and we get the pitching, we won't finish last. You fellows in Boston know we can score runs. We wore your Red Sox pitchers out at Fenway Park. We did the same to the White Sox. Why, we were third best in run scoring last year and still broke the record for leaving runners stranded.

"After Luke Sewell took over the club in 1941, it played .500 ball," Bill went on. "If the season had started June 1st, the Yankees would have finished first, the Red Sox second and the Browns third. That isn't a story thought up by a publicity man. The actual figures came out of the American League Service Bureau And yet, at the end of the schedule, we were tied with Washington for sixth. I can assure you that our start in '42 will be far better than a year ago."

Knows Pitchers

The club, then, was completely satisfied with Luke Sewell.

"I should say so," DeWitt continued. "He's a fine boy; the right type for a manager. Above all, he knows how to handle men—particularly pitchers. We had practically the same staff the second half of last season that we had in the first half, yet I've just told you what happened. They tell you in this league that our pitching is second division. But with Sewell the boss, we won't have the poorest staff in the world."

Rookie Group

At this stage of spring training the Browns' general manager was unwilling to discuss the mound group. But Elden Auker, George Caster, Dennie Galehouse, Bob Harris, Jack Kramer, Bob Muncrief and John Niggeling are holdovers who figure to bear the heaviest load. Muncrief, in particular, has looked great in the South.

Sewell is also looking at a promising group of rookies, including Frank Biscan of Toledo, Stanley Ferens of Columbus, Ga., Al Hollingsworth of Sacramento, Clarence Iott of Paragould, Ark., and Ewald Pyle of San Antonio—all southpaws. Hollingsworth is the big boy who once belonged to the Cincinnati Reds. Last year he won 21 games at Sacramento, Pepper Martin's club.

"This kid shortstop looks like the goods," DeWitt pointed out. "His name is Stephens—Vernon Stephens. We've had strings on him ever since 1937, when we took him out of Long Beach, Calif., high school. Last season at Toledo he fielded everything they hit at him and had a batting average of .281. He may not do much better than that up here, but he's smart around the plate and improving all the time. I think he's ready."

If Stephens falls down at short, Sewell has Alan Strange. It will be either Don Gutteridge or Don Heffner at second base, George McQuinn at first and Harland Clift at third. Gutteridge had a good year at Sacramento and is not apt to get out of the big leagues again for a while. Walt Judnich, Roy Cullenbine and Chet Laabs are the outfield holdovers, with Tony Criscola and Red McQuillen of Toledo also on trial.

Hill Defeats Alice Marble

Alice Marble, rated the world's best woman tennis player, succumbed in straight sets to Malcolm Hill, former men's state champion, in a featured singles match staged for the benefit of British War Relief, at the Longwood Covered Courts last night. Miss Marble wilted before the forehand drives and dropline shots of Hill, 6-4, 6-3.

In a mixed doubles match, Miss Marble teamed with George Lott, former national doubles champion, to defeat Hill and Ralph Chambers, Longwood pro, 6-4, 6-8, 6-4. Lott defeated Jack Barnaby, tennis coach at Harvard 6-3, in a one-set opening encounter.

Exhibition Baseball

Results March 26
By the Associated Press

New York (A) 3, Boston (A) 2 (13 innings).
Cleveland (A) 4, Detroit (A) 0.
New York (N) 6, Brooklyn (N) 4.
Washington (A) 2, St. Louis (N) 1.
Montreal (IL) ½, Boston (N) 0.
Chicago (N) 11, Seattle (PC) 2.
San Francisco (PC) 4, Philadelphia (A) 3.
Pittsburgh (N) 12, San Francisco (PC) 9.
Philadelphia (N) 5, Columbus (AA) 1.

Temporary Coach

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (AP)—Clydell Castleman, former New York Giant hurler, has been named temporary coach of the Vanderbilt University baseball team.

He will fill in for Coach Jim Scoggins.

Pool Donor Incognito At Meet Tonight

Somewhere among the spectators tonight at the 19th annual national intercollegiate swimming championships will be the mysterious donor of the beautiful Harvard Pool in which the spectacular N. C. A. A. competition is taking place for the third time.

Known only as "Alumnus Aquaticus," the Harvard graduate has remained incognito to Harvard officials ever since he donated $250,000 for the beautiful natatorium, which was formally opened by the nationals in 1930. For over a decade Director of Athletics William J. Bingham has corresponded with the unknown philanthropist through the trust officer of the First National Bank of Boston, but in all these years Bingham has never learned the name of Harvard's greatest swimming patron.

Won't Snoop

"I don't know who he is; I don't want to know," Director Bingham stated this week when asked if he would hazard a guess as to the real name of "Alumnus Aquaticus." "I won't snoop on his identity, for it really doesn't matter. We are only grateful for his generous donation which made possible the construction of a pool which is used 88,000 times a year."

Tonight, and perhaps tomorrow night, "Alumnus Aquaticus" will view the finals of the greatest swimming event of the year. He has been sent complimentary tickets, but it is doubtful whether he will occupy any one of his seats personally. Yet Director Bingham feels certain that he will be present.

The story of "Alumnus Aquaticus" reads like a mystery thriller. He first appeared when Director Bingham was campaigning for funds for a new Harvard gym in 1928 and 1929. Not only did he donate $250,000 under the name of "Alumnus Aquaticus," but he also gave $100,000 under the title of "Anonymous Aquaticus."

H. A. A. Initials

The fact that "Alumnus Aquaticus" and "Anonymous Aquaticus" were one did not come to light until 1931, when Director Bingham received a single letter thanking Harvard for two medals which had been struck off separately for the supposedly distinct donors. The letter simply said: "Unerringly both medals have come to me." It was signed "Harvard Alumnus Aquaticus," the initials standing for H. A. A. (Harvard Athletic Association).

Bears and Caps In Final Round For Calder Cup

By the Associated Press

The Indianapolis Capitals and the Hershey Bears are the finalists in the quest for the Calder Cup, championship trophy of the American Hockey League.

The two teams won their way into the championship series last night with semifinal victories. Indianapolis needed a second overtime period to nose out the Springfield Indians, 3-2, while Hershey scored a 3-1 overtime decision over the Cleveland Barons, last year's champions.

The final series opens Sunday night at Indianapolis.

Jud McAtee scored the winning goal for the Caps last night as they took the series from Springfield on their home ice, three games to two.

J. O'Flaherty brought the Indians from behind and tied the score midway in the third period. Neither team tallied in a 10-minute overtime session and nine minutes and 52 seconds of the second sudden-score overtime had elapsed when McAtee sewed it up.

At Hershey, 18-year-old Gaye Stewart, a Canadian rookie, fired two goals in the first overtime period to bring victory to the Bears, snapping a tie that developed as both teams tallied within two minutes in the second stanza. It was the rubber game in the best-of-three series.

College Baseball
By the Associated Press

Duke 14, Clemson 3.
Result March 26

Hollywood Rookie Looks Like Winning Southpaw

By Ed Rumill
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SANFORD, Fla., March 27—With Art Johnson of Arlington, one of the best looking young left-handers in the big leagues, almost certain to go into the Army before the 1942 campaign is a month old, Manager Casey Stengel of the Braves is looking long and hard at every pitcher around this town who throws from the left side. The truth of the matter is, the Boston club will be without an experienced southpaw after Johnson leaves. The remaining four lefties on the squad are as yet untested in the majors.

However, there is a feeling in this camp that by the time the Braves have settled down to the next National League pennant race, blond Lou Tost (pronounced toast) will prove himself to be a winning left-hander.

With Hollywood

Of the Tost, Wallace, Donovan, Spahn southpaw group, the first named is easily the more experienced. Like Dick Newsome, who went up to the Red Sox last year and won 19 games, Tost has been well seasoned in the minor leagues. Now 26 years old, he labored five full campaigns and part of another with the Hollywood club in the Pacific Coast League before getting this chance. In fact, Lou was with the Hollywood franchise when it was known as the San Francisco Missions.

While Tost's won and lost record in the minors has not been attractive, it should be remembered that his club finished in the play-offs only once during the six years he was a member. That was 1941 when he won 13, lost 10. In 1939 he took the spring training jaunt with the St. Louis Browns, but they turned him back with a "not ready" label.

Wrong Before

"But you can't go by that," said President Bob Quinn of the Braves. "The Browns have looked for a few other fellows, turned them loose, only to see them make the grade somewhere else. Tony Cuccinello, for instance. They had him when he started in baseball and didn't like him, either.

"This boy Tost has a real chance to make it this time," Bob went on. "He isn't the type of pitcher who attracts a lot of attention. But he can get the ball over for you. He won't walk everybody in the ball park like some of these left-handers. The boy doesn't look as if he's got a good curve ball, but he does know enough to keep it down low, where the batters can't get at it. Any time you can keep that curve down around the knees of the hitter, he won't drive it very far. They hit those into the ground, where your infielders can handle them."

Born in Seattle

Tost was in more ball games last season than any other man on the Boston mound staff. As a matter of fact, he led the Pacific Coast League in that respect. Born in Seattle, he now lives in Los Angeles, but would like to shift his 1942 residence to the Hub.

If Spahn and Donovan could live up to their Evansville reputations; if Tost could keep his curve ball low all year; and, too, if Art Johnson could stay around, the Braves would bow to only the Cardinals in the southpaw column. Stengel has no assurance that this will happen, though.

* * *

Spahn and Donovan had flattering records at Evansville. And although only in a B classified league, they may be nursed along to help the Braves. Tost, though, has the edge on experience.

* * *

The Braves tomorrow play the second half of their home-and-home series with the Washington Senators, at Orlando. The Bucky Harris camp is only a half hour bus ride South of here. The boys wish all of the trips were as easy as this one.

* * *

Stengel likes Johnny Sain far better than he thought he would. When in the St. Louis Brown chain four or five years ago, John couldn't get anybody out. He was still trying to throw a curve ball. But the Browns didn't recognize him when they saw him the other day.

* * *

Bob Quinn was saying that Clyde Kluttz, the rookie catcher, is a lot faster on his feet than he supposed. "When they told you he wasn't fast, what they meant was that he wasn't fast for a Cardinal," said Stengel. Kluttz was turned loose by the Cards. Right now they would like to buy him back.

* * *

On Sunday the Braves take the three and a half hour bus ride to Tampa for the first of two games with the Cincinnati Reds. The Reds come right back for an engagement here at Sanford on Monday.

Jim Tabor Is Experimenting With Wider Stance at Plate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TAMPA, Fla., March 27—As lean, as rangy, as speedy, and as game as ever, Jim Tabor has given a new dash of vigor to the Red Sox infield since he returned to the line-up last Saturday. It is hard to see how Joe Cronin or anybody else at the disposal of the Red Sox can keep Tabor off third base.

Cronin doesn't seem to be anxious to keep Tabor out of the line-up. On the contrary, his argument has been, "Jim's one of the best spring hitters we have, and I hope he'll stay in good condition and play 154 games for us this season."

It was a bruised heel that kept Tabor inactive for the better part of two weeks, but once he was able to run, it took him only two days to be ready to play. That's one thing about Tabor: he's a hustler from the time the bell rings and the umpire says, "Play ball." He plays the game up to his capacity, which cannot be said of very many ball players.

Efforts to Win

Evidence of his willingness is the fact that during a season he wears out more uniforms than any two other Red Sox put together. It's a dull week that passes without Tabor tearing his pants by sliding fiercely into a base. He spares neither himself nor his equipment in his effort to win.

That this season, Tabor's fourth with the Red Sox, will be his best is a reasonable assumption. He was much in need of polish when he first came South with the Red Sox in 1938, but he has acquired at least a modicum of finesse, although still erratic in the field, and sometimes easily fooled at bat. He makes fewer wild throws than he did two years ago, and is tempted less to chase bad balls when hitting.

The Sox third baseman has been experimenting with his stance. He is spreading out at the plate in a manner to make Joe Di Maggio envious. His object, he says, is to time the ball better.

Starts Lunging

"When I spread out, I can't take such a big step," is Tabor's explanation. "If I take a big step, I start lunging at the ball and pitchers fool me more easily. By spreading out, I make myself wait for the pitch."

With his strong arms and wrists, and wielding an exceptionally heavy bat, Tabor is physically capable of maintaining what looks like an awkward position. With a three-inch stride and a snap of his wrists, Tabor hits balls that would dent Fenway Park's left field fence or find a place in the screen above it.

Ultimately Tabor probably will let up on his spread, but Boston fans may never again see him as a long-striding free-swinger with a penchant for chasing balls a foot away from the plate. Experience, quotes Tabor, is a precious jewel.

The Southern Exposure

Country boys don't make the only superstitious ball players. Eddie Collins was proof of that, or there is Ulysses Lupien, Harvard captain in 1939, who insists on wearing the same belt that kept his pants up during his collegiate playing days. . . . According to Herb Pennock, Eddie Pellagrini, the Dorchester boy who is trying out for shortstop, is the kind of player who grows on one, making a better impression the more one sees him play.

Hockey at a Glance

Results March 26

National League Play-Offs (Quarter-Finals)
Boston 3, Chicago 2 (Boston won series, 3-1).
Detroit 6, Montreal 2 (Detroit won series, 3-1).
American League Play-Offs (Semifinals)
Indianapolis 3, Springfield 2 (second overtime) (Indianapolis won series, 3-2).
Hershey 3, Cleveland 1 (overtime) (Hershey won series, 3-1).
American Association Play-Offs
Kansas City 8, Fort Worth 3.
Omaha 3, St. Louis 1.

Inspiration

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Nick Marino had bowled for 13 years but never in the presence of his wife. She turned out last night for the first time—and Nick rolled his first perfect 300 game.

College Track
Result March 26
By the Associated Press

Oklahoma 77, Kansas State 34.

Starred in Bruins' Victory

Associated Press

Chief Figures in Defeat of Chicago

These three players figured in all the goals scored at Boston Garden last night as the Boston Bruins defeated Chicago Black Hawks 3-2 to win their way into the semifinal round in the play-downs for the Stanley Cup. At the left is Gordon Bruce, who scored twice and at the right is Jack McGill, who tallied once. In the center is the Bruins' all-star goalie, Frankie Brimsek, who limited the Hawks to two goals in 21 direct shots on his net.

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Senators Say Small Business Continues to Need Proposed Bill

Business and Industry

Alcohol From Grain or Sugar Causes Wrangle in Washington

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—While charges and counter-charges fly in the investigation of the Guthrie incident in WPB, the recent Patman Small Business Committee investigation into the use of invert or high-test molasses for industrial alcohol seems to reveal a rather damaging case against dollar-a-year men such as so far has not been clearly developed in the case of the textile industry.

References have been made for some time on this page to the possibility that all-out defense efforts were being curbed by dollar-a-year men in WPB, as far back as an article on Dec. 19 headed "Instances Seen Where U. S. Restricted All-Out War Effort." Reference at that time was to the slowness with which the consumption of tin for nonessential purposes like canned beer and dog-food was being curbed. It has since been discontinued.

Testimony before the Patman Committee indicated a notable slowness on the part of the Industrial Alcohol Unit of WPB to encourage the production of essential alcohol from grain.

Huge quantities of now scarce sugar production have been earmarked for conversion into industrial alcohol, while hundreds of millions of bushels of corn and wheat are now molding for lack of market. The head of the Industrial Alcohol Unit is Mr. Frazier Moffat, a dollar-a-year man formerly connected with the U. S. Industrial Alcohol Corporation, a firm equipped to make industrial alcohol from molasses but not from grain.

Situation Confused

The situation has been confused by news stories to the effect that diversion of sugar into invert ("high-test") molasses for alcohol production is the principal reason for the need of sugar rationing, and that if the country's industrial alcohol is obtained from grain instead of molasses, rationing might be unnecessary. For reasons outlined on this page yesterday—i. e., the shipping shortage plus the strong likelihood of hoarding if sugar is not rationed—the prospect of rationing would be hardly abated at all of no sugar at all were diverted to molasses for industrial alcohol. But there would be considerably more sugar to ration or ships to carry arms.

Background of the situation appears to be that before the war almost all the country's industrial alcohol was made from blackstrap molasses, which is an inevitable and otherwise almost worthless by-product of sugar-making.

The war very sharply increased the country's requirements for industrial alcohol. The increased requirements could have been met chiefly from either of two sources—grains or sugar.

There was and is an enormous surplus of grains, chiefly wheat and corn. At the usual conversion rates—a bushel of corn to 2½ gallons of alcohol, or 33 pounds of sugar-equivalent to make the same 2½ gallons—the grain source was somewhat more expensive. On the other hand, much of this grain must now be moldy and weevily, unfit for grinding into flour or even for use as feeding livestock, but practically satisfactory for cooking, fermenting and distillation into alcohol. This would have provided a use for considerable stored grain which otherwise may eventually have to be destroyed. The wheat carryover this summer will probably be close to an entire year's normal consumption, before the new crop comes in.

Conversion of this grain into alcohol can be effected by the whisky distillers, the largest of whom some time ago offered to turn their facilities to this purpose. Some people assume that the distillers did this as a possible hedge against prospective prohibition such as was applied during World War I. Or they might have made the offer because since Pearl Harbor it has been more advantageous to be engaged in essential war work than in non-essential civilian output, or they may have done so because of the larger volume of business to be obtained, or they may have done so for patriotic purposes. Anyway, they made the offer and practically nothing was done about it until this month.

In fact, it was not until mid-January that the Industrial Alcohol Unit of WPB got round to asking Congress to strike out of the law the existing prohibition against redistillation of alcohol from one plant by another plant. The resulting bill, HR 6543, the Doughton bill, is reported now before the President for signature.

Instead 1,300,000 tons out of the Defense Supplies Corporation's recent purchase of the whole Cuban 1942 sugar crop were earmarked for alcohol production, and while output of alcohol from grain has stepped up somewhat the rate of production from molasses is nearly as large as ever.

A sharp distinction must be made between blackstrap molasses and invert molasses as raw material for industrial alcohol. Blackstrap is a by-product. Invert molasses is a higher grade, virtually as good as sugar, and once the original syrup has been made into invert molasses it cannot be then made into sugar, though sugar can be made into invert. Thus use of blackstrap molasses is not at the expense of sugar production, but use of invert molasses is.

Grain Plentiful

The whole point of the matter is that as a raw material for alcohol, grain is plentiful and sugar is very scarce, as is also the cargo space to bring the invert molasses.

Belated steps are now being taken to convert to the use of grain for industrial alcohol, and in testimony last week Mr. Moffat said that eventually it is expected that about 190,000,000 gallons will be made, on an annual basis, from high and low-proof whisky and only 100,000,000 gallons from molasses.

The figures given were approximately as follows, in millions of gallons:

Sources for Industrial Alcohol	Before the War	Now	Eventually
Molasses	175	150	100
Grain—190-proof	45	70	100
Grain—140-proof	—	—	90
Synthetic	55	55	65

As a result, Defense Supplies Corporation has suggested to the Cubans that only about 800,000 tons of sugar-equivalent instead of 1,300,000 tons will be wanted as invert molasses. And under the eventual program this figure could be cut substantially further.

However, somebody will have to act fast. To the Cubans it is a shade more profitable to deliver invert molasses, at a basis of 2.50 cents a pound, than sugar at 2.65 cents, because of technical adjustments involving loss as blackstrap molasses when the crop is made into sugar instead of invert. They have their contract. It must be sweetened or they may choose to produce the invert just the same, instead of the sugar, even if that means running it into ditches for storage.

Middle West Plan to Ease Oil Situation

CHICAGO (AP)—District Two of the Petroleum co-ordinating office just made public a comprehensive plan to improve distribution facilities in the Middle West and thus increase the flow of petroleum and petroleum products to the eastern seaboard.

The plan recognized a shortage of transportation media in District One (the eastern district), where, it set forth, supplies were "below a normal and safe level." It also recognized inefficient use of transportation facilities in District Two.

Compliance with the plan, the district's announcement said, was compulsory upon all operators.

One section of the plan provided for exchanges, loans and sales of petroleum and petroleum products to avoid the inefficient use of transportation facilities.

Another section called for the installation of additional pipe-line facilities, with cross connectons and loops; the reduction of loading and unloading times at all water terminals; and arrangements with customers to unload and release tank cars within 24 hours after receipt. Loading time was to be kept within a 24-hour limit, too.

Still another section provided for "the elimination of all tank car movements to all points within at least 100 miles of refinery, water and pipe-line terminals and the substitution of tank truck facilities therefor irrespective of the fact that truck costs may exceed rail costs."

The district asked for common use of tank cars at each shipping point irrespective of ownership "in order that all cars may be used with a maximum of efficiency and a minimum of idle time." The same common use of any idle tank truck capacity was also demanded.

Operators were asked to provide for the loading and unloading of tank cars and tank trucks on a seven-day-per-week, 25-hour-per-day basis. They were also requested to provide for the employment of car tracers in railroad classification yards in any case where such employment would result in speedier movements of cars through yards.

Tax Collections Exceed Estimates

WASHINGTON (AP)—Surpassing official Treasury estimates, March income and excess profits tax collections have reached $2,802,127,962.

Before the record breaking revenues actually started rolling in on March 16 the Treasury guess was $2,750,000,000. With a few days' collections yet to record, the month's total may be nearer $3,000,000,000.

In March of last year, which set the previous record, these taxes brought in $1,207,512,891.

Use of Enamel Is Restricted by the WPB

WASHINGTON (AP)—The use of enamel to decorate the ends of tin cans was forbidden by the War Production Board in order to conserve enamel needed as protective coating for military supplies. Officials predicted a yearly saving of 500,000 pounds of raw materials used in enamels.

The order also directed can manufacturers to cut the weight of enamel on cans where its use is necessary, using not more than nine tenths of the weight normally used in 1940. Possible savings of 8,000,000 pounds of enamel annually were foreseen through the weight reduction.

Rail Issue Authorized

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission has authorized the Southern Pacific Company to issue $5,660,000 of Series T equipment trust certificates in connection with the purchase of new equipment.

Senators Plan Pressing Own Business Bill

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senators pleading the cause of small business said they would press for early congressional approval of their bill to "mobilize the productive facilities of small business."

They explained that President Roosevelt's executive order granting small businesses Government-guaranteed or direct financing on war production contracts would not eliminate need for the bill approved by the Senate committees on small business and banking and currency.

"The President's order is an excellent move to take care of sub-contractors and others who now share in the war production program," said Senator Robert Taft (R) of Ohio. "Our bill is much broader in that it seeks to mobilize and organize all small business into the war effort."

Chairman James Murray (D) of Montana of the special Senate small business committee said he agreed with Senator Taft that the bill was much broader than the Presidential order but added that the White House order "makes the bill much more workable."

Senators Arthur Capper (R) of Kansas and James Mead (D) of New York also agreed that there still was need for the Senate measure.

It would authorize appointment of a special deputy in the War Production Board in charge of small business, to be selected by Chairman Donald M. Nelson, who also would name five directors of the Smaller War Plants Corporation, $100,000,000 agency.

This agency would serve as a prime contractor without profit, subdividing war contracts among small plants, factories, or pools of these and providing financing if necessary.

The White House explained that the President's order authorized the War and Navy departments, or the Maritime Commission to guarantee financing of war contracts for small business, through Federal Reserve Banks, the Government's Reconstruction Corporation or affiliates, or any other financing agency.

Joint Income Tax Return Proposal Opposed by Women

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury's demand that husband and wife be required to file joint income tax returns was assailed before the House Ways and Means Committee as "wicked and shocking" and an unconstitutional proposal which would "again make women chattels."

"It will destroy the independence of women and wipe out benefits of wills, trust funds, individual property ownership and legacies," argued Miss Cathrine Curtis of New York, National Director of the Women Investors in America, which she described as a non-profit organization to defend and protect the property rights of women.

"If there is no intent to penalize marriage, why is this proposal designed to apply only to married couples?" she asked.

Miss Curtis argued that "if women's ownership in property can be curtailed or eliminated and her economic independence is taken from her, her right to voice vigorous opposition as a property owner is destroyed and she is then dependent upon her husband's job or upon Government subsidy. Will this make her more vulnerable to regimentation and all that it means?"

Treasury Secretary Henry Morgenthau, who contends that elimination of separate returns for husband and wife would bring $300,000,000 of additional revenue, has told the committee:

"If a marriage depends upon a tax return, then they had better get a divorce."

George Donworth, a former United States district judge, representing a committee of married taxpayers in the State of Washington, argued that the proposal was "wholly unjust, unfair, and unconstitutional."

China to Back Up Currency With Loan

CHUNGKING (AP) — China intends to use the new $500,000,000 United States loan to provide solid backing for her currency and new internal "victory loan" bonds, Finance Minister H. H. Kung said.

Mr. Kung said that more borrowings from "genuine savings" would enable China to check price increases and reduce the danger of inflation.

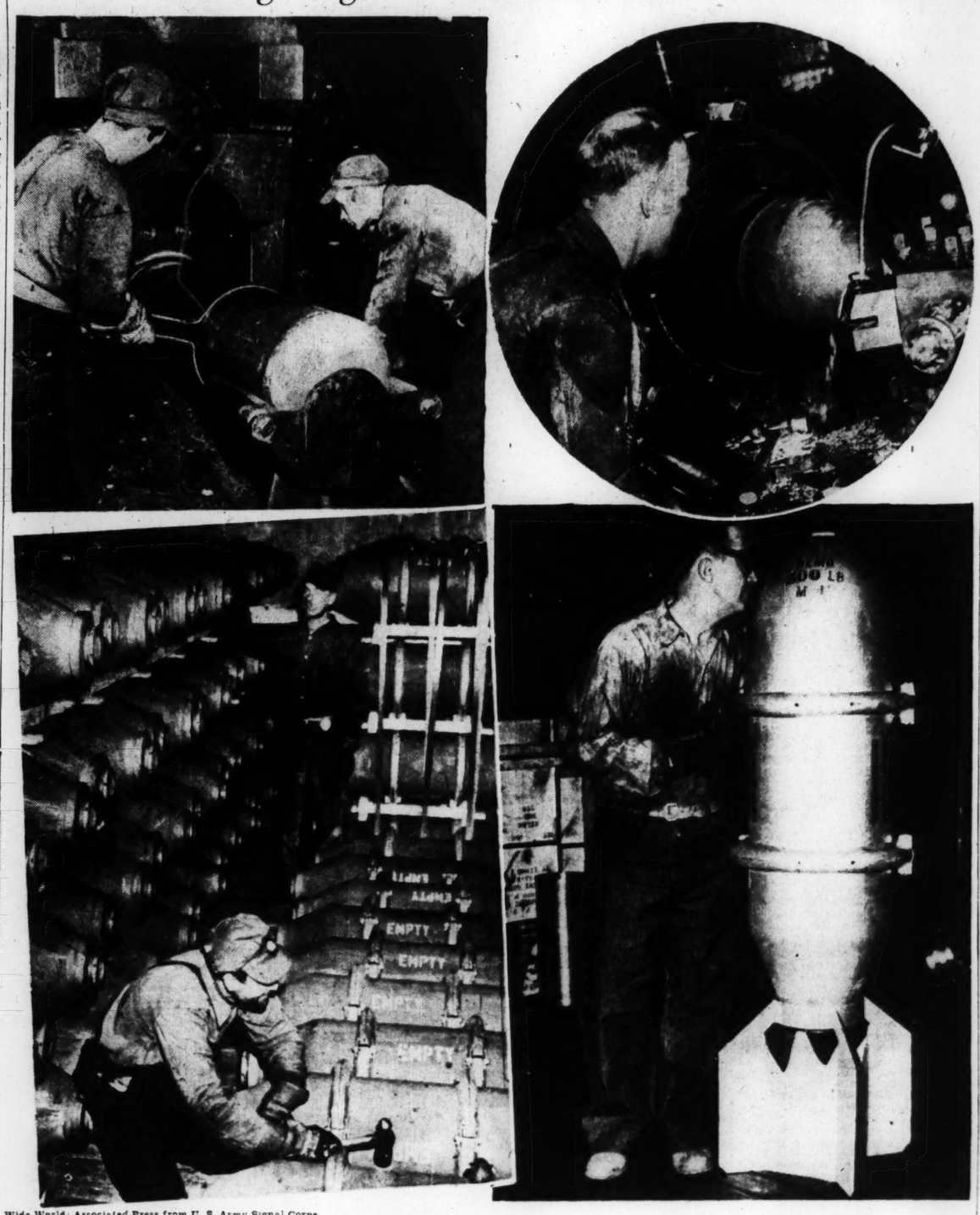
He disclosed that China had asked Britain for a loan of $400,000,000 and was offered half that amount with a prospect of obtaining the other $200,000,000 later.

Winnipeg Grain Exchange Opened to Girl Messengers

WINNIPEG (CP)—One of the last refuges of man, the trading floor of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, relaxed its grip on tradition this week and permitted the first of a proposed group of girl messengers on the floor during market hours. However, girls will not be allowed to work as board markers or take part in any other grain market activity.

E. Cora Hind, agriculture expert of the Winnipeg Free Press, was the only woman given trading floor privileges previously.

U. S. Making Huge Demolition Bombs 'For' the Axis



Wide World; Associated Press from U. S. Army Signal Corps

Upper left: The forging of a 500-pound aircraft demolition bomb on the East Coast. It will be sheared and then tapered to an opening through which it will be filled with TNT. Upper right: Fusing the nose. Lower left: Bombs stacked in a railroad freight car on their way to an Ordnance Department loading plant. Lower right: This 500-pound demolition bomb is getting a final examination.

Druggists Indicted For Price Fixing

NEWARK, N. J. (AP)—The National Association of Retail Druggists, the New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association, 13 smaller groups and 15 individuals were indicted by a Federal Grand Jury on a charge of conspiring to violate the Sherman Anti-Trust Act by fixing prices.

The conspiracy attempted to fix the profit on drugstore items by setting retail prices and prices to be paid the wholesalers, the indictment said, adding that the defendants acted under the guise of compliance with the Miller-Tydings Act and the New Jersey State Fair Trade Law.

These laws were not attacked in the indictment, which was directed against the alleged misuse of them.

NEWARK, N. J. (AP)—Organized pharmacists, indicted by a Federal Grand Jury on charges of conspiracy to violate the Sherman Anti-Trust Act by price fixing, asserted their intentions to fight the indictments.

John W. Dargavel, executive secretary and general manager of the National Association of Retail Druggists, said in Chicago his group would "fight these charges to the court of last resort if necessary, for neither the national association nor I personally as its executive secretary has violated the anti-trust laws."

Joseph H. Stammler, counsel to the New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association, declared his group had "done nothing wrong and will give the Government a scrap."

Allis-Chalmers Reports Rise in 1941 Net to $3.23

MILWAUKEE (AP)—The Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co., capital goods producer now engaged in defense work, reported 1941 net income of $5,743,567, compared with $5,051,444 in 1940.

The 1941 net was equal to $3.23 a share, against $2.84 a share in the preceding year.

Orders booked in 1941 totaled $187,253,978. Unfilled orders on last December 31 amounted to $125,011,558.

Wages and salaries paid last year totaled $41,044,673, up 43 per cent over 1940, while taxes amounted to $12,245,968, an increase of 137 per cent.

C. & E. I. to Pay Interest

CHICAGO (AP)—G. A. Burget, Secretary-Treasurer of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railway Co., announced that the board of directors, at a special meeting, had reconsidered deferring interest payments on the company's general mortgage income bonds and voted to pay interest on the due date, April 1.

Merchandising Executives to Help Soldiers Get Their Money's Worth

FORT GEORGE G. MEADE, Md. (AP) — Merchandising executives who drew $10,000 to $25,000 in professional life are going to help "see that the soldier gets the most" from his $21 a month at army post exchanges.

Thirty of these "experts in retail management" will be graduated Friday from the first experimental school for selected civilians conducted by the Army exchange service.

Most are middle-aged, gray-haired men, all volunteers, some from the nation's best-known stores. They will win commissions from lieutenants to majors, and be assigned to duty as Army post exchange officers, relieving younger officers for combat duty.

One left a $25,000-a-year job to become a first liteutenant. Another was director of merchandising and former chief executive of 500 stores, with 4,000 men beneath him. . . . Another had been comfortably retired at 43, but volunteered for service.

The school was conceived by Brig. Gen. Isaac Spalding, chief of the Army exchange service, to "see that the soldier gets the most for his money," said Lieut. Col. F. O. Britton, school commandant.

"With the great expansion of the Army, he intends to introduce into Army exchange work the sound business practices which have proven most valuable in commercial life."

The volunteers drill daily and study all phases of retail post operation and Army paper work in the 25-day course. Graduates over 35 years old will replace officers of troop age within the nation's continental limits. Younger ones will assist post exchange officers six months, and may be assigned then to overseas work such as operating mobile canteens.

Carloadings Ease 0.3 P. C. in Week; 3.5 P. C. Above '41

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Association of American Railroads reported that 796,640 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended March 21.

This was a decrease of 2,716 cars, or 0.3 per cent, compared with the preceding week; an increase of 26,656 cars, or 3.5 per cent, compared with a year ago, and an increase of 176,265 cars, or 28.4 per cent, compared with 1940.

The report classified the loadings, compared with last week and the corresponding week a year ago, as follows:

	This Wk.	Last Wk.	Yr. Ago
Miscellaneous freight	375,096 Inc	1,225 Inc	46,188
Less-than-carlot mdse.	145,078 Dec	1,743 Dec	13,583
Coal	152,907 Dec	2,705 Dec	14,605
Grain and grain products	35,808 Dec	2,625 Dec	1,305
Western districts	21,899 Dec	2,312 Inc	635
Livestock	10,445 Dec	423 Dec	372
Western districts	7,841 Dec	498 Dec	979
Forest products	47,469 Dec	17 Inc	8,583
Ore	15,963 Inc	3,253 Inc	1,737
Coke	14,074 Inc	319 Inc	13

U. S. Bond Sales Promoted With Dividend Enclosure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—In order to further the purchase of U. S. Savings Bonds, the Acme Steel Company has made unique use of space on their March dividend check enclosures. Printed on the form is a picture of the Minute Man and the message, "For Victory . . . Invest in U. S. Savings Bonds."

Below this appears the statement: "Shareholders will be interested to know that more than 70 per cent of all Acme employees buy U. S. Savings Bonds on the pay roll allotment plan."

With his Acme check in one hand and this message in the other, the stockholder thus receives a timely suggestion to invest his dividend in U. S. Defense Bonds.

Loans to Business Increase Sharply

WASHINGTON (AP)—One of the biggest rises in business loans of banks occurred in the last week, the Federal Reserve Board said.

The Board reported that in the seven days ended March 18 commercial, industrial, and agriculture loans of banks in 101 leading cities jumped $76,000,000 to a total of $7,035,000,000. These loans have been increasing fairly steadily for the last year and one half, but seldom gained that much in one week.

Canadian Gold Output

OTTAWA (CP)—Canadian production of gold in January totaled 405,664 ounces compared with 419,104 the previous month and 434,259 the corresponding month last year, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported. Of the total, Ontario produced 223,912 ounces.

SEC Hearing on Proposed Utility Issue Set April 6

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Securities and Exchange Commission set April 6 for a hearing on a proposed issue of $4,000,000 of 3⅜ per cent first mortgage bonds, due 1971, by the Public Service Company of Indiana, Inc.

The company said in an amended application that it also proposed to issue an additional $38,000,000 of first mortgage bonds "if and as soon as bond market conditions are such as warrant the making of such sale."

Canadian Cattle Export to U. S.

OTTAWA, Ont. (CP)—The Department of Agriculture announced that Canadian cattle exports to the United States in the first quarter of 1942 to March 25 totaled approximately 47,500 head of the 51,720-head quarterly quota eligible to enter the United States at the reduced rate of duty of 1½ cents per pound.

England Sells U. S. Securities To Buy Goods

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury revealed that the United Kingdom sold $542,832,000 of its American securities in the last three years to pay for war materials.

This was in addition to an estimated $500,000,000 of similar securities placed under the trusteeship of the New York Federal Reserve Bank as collateral for a $425,000,000 loan from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. British sources said the remaining United Kingdom investments in this country were of a minor, or unmarketable, nature.

Giving 1941 figures for the first time, the Treasury said the British sales of the stocks and bonds of United States businesses included: 1939, $144,530,000; 1940, $170,931,000; and 1941, $227,271,000.

These sales were designed primarily to pay for war materials purchased in this country prior to lend-lease.

In addition, Canada during these years sold $72,518,000 of American investments, including $30,423,000 in 1939, $15,806,000 in 1940, and $26,289,000 in 1941.

Switzerland, Germany, Italy and Japan also sold small quantities.

These sales were the principal change in foreign capital movements in and out of the United States last year, except for the withdrawal by Switzerland of $169,646,000 of bank deposits. As long as this country remained neutral, the Swiss sent money here both for safekeeping and investment, but reversed the process when the United States became a belligerent.

For all countries, the net capital withdrawals totaled $496,923,000, about half of which represented sale of securities.

Rubber Heel Output Not to Be Halted

NEW YORK (AP)—If you have been worrying about the rubber you walk on, relax. The Rubber Manufacturers Association said the War Production Board was permitting normal production of rubber heels so long as they are made entirely of reclaimed rubber and no serious shortage is expected "for the present."

"As rubber heel manufacturers," said the association's bulletin, have always used reclaimed rubber to some extent in their product, the conversion to all-reclaim heels can be accomplished without seriously affecting either their quality or the volume of production."

But the rubber situation, the association warned, may bring changes in footwear styles.

"For one thing," it said, "your next pair of rubber heels may be available only in black. The industry is voluntarily discontinuing the manufacture of tan, red and other special colored heels. Consumers will be agreeably surprised at how well a black heel and sole look on a tan shoe."

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31 MILK ST., BOSTON
MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM
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They got quick results from their real estate advertising

An advertiser in The Christian Science Monitor from California writes as follows:

"You will be interested to know that within a month from the time our advertisement was placed with The Christian Science Monitor by Dr. C. S. Howe, president of the Westwood Village Realty Company, a 'deal' was closed. This was something of a record to our way of looking at it.

"The purchasers had seen the advertisement the day their paper arrived at their home, and immediately came to our office for information.

"On the very first issue of the Real Estate page Wednesday, September 3, we had an advertisement under Coast to Coast classified directory for California from which we have received numerous inquiries."

To Rent or Sell Real Estate—Advertise in

The Coast-to-Coast
REAL ESTATE DIRECTORY

Published Every Wednesday in The Christian Science Monitor

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 300,000
Previous day's sales 301,360
1942 volume to date 28,546,509
1941 volume to date 30,738,719

Stock Market Trend Again Points Down

NEW YORK, March 27 (AP)—Stock market blue chips were in disfavor today and retreating tendencies spread to other groups.

Early attempts at recovery met with faint response and the general direction soon was downward. While fractional declines were the rule near the final hour, there was an assortment of minus signs running to 2 or more points. Dealings, slow most of the time, picked up for a while. Transfers were at the rate of about 300,000 shares.

Inspiration from war bulletins, tax prospects and industry still seemed to be lacking, brokers said, and even those with bullish ideas inclined to keep commitments light.

Chrysler, among stocks, was one of the few issues able to edge into new high ground for the year although it later backed away. On the other hand, American Telephone dipped to a new low since 1938, along with a number of others. Losers included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Eastman Kodak, Allied Chemical, Standard Oil (N. J.), J. C. Penney, Dow Chemical, Douglas Aircraft, General Motors, Santa Fe and Chesapeake & Ohio.

Resistance was shown by Woolworth, Air Reduction, Goodrich and Owens-Illinois.

Up occasionally in the curb were Bell Aircraft, American Gas, Gulf Oil and Lake Shore. New England Telephone weakened, along with United Shoe Machinery. Minor declines were posted for Pantepec, Brewster Aero, Glen Alden Coal and Electric Bond & Share.

Rail Bonds Rise Hesitantly

Railroad bonds turned irregular toward the close of the market today, some leaders losing early gains and dropping under Thursday's closing prices.

Selected issues held their ground or added fractions, but the rising power exhibited early in the week was lacking.

Missouri-Kansas-Texas "A" 5s of '62 and Lehigh Valley stamped 4s held above previous levels and were joined in minor advances by such industrials and utilities as Columbia Gas & Electric 5s of '61, Western Union 5s, Shell Union 2½s, and Laclede Gas 5½s.

Among early gainers which lost ground were Milwaukee 5s, in sizable volume, Erie 4½s of 2015, International Telephone 5s and Southern Pacific 4½s of '69.

U. S. Government issues were steady in the over-the-counter dealers market, where a firm undertone reflected belief there would be no new issues until mid-year.

Phelps Dodge to Increase Copper Output in Arizona

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MORENCI, Ariz.—It's all settled now that the Morenci branch of the Phelps Dodge Corporation will have its capacity increased by 80 per cent. Annual copper output will be raised from 70,000 to 130,000 tons.

Way for the expansion was cleared when the War Production Board issued an emergency order permitting Phelps Dodge to use 8,000 acre-feet of water annually from the Gila River system, in addition to the waters to which the corporation already holds title. A dam with storage capacity of 17,900 acre-feet will be built on Eagle Creek, a Gila subsidiary, just above Clifton.

Already Phelps Dodge has spent $35,000,000 in preparations to work an enormous deposit of 1 per cent ore, with a new plant scheduled to be in full operation by April 1.

For the contemplated increase to supply copper for the United Nations war effort, the Defense Plant Corporation will lend Phelps Dodge $28,000,000.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Per-iod	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Byers Co (A. M.) pf	$1.94		May 1	Apr. 16
Calif Ore P 7 pf	$3.50	..	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
do 6 pf	$3	..	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
do 6 pf (1927)	$3	..	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Cleveland Autom Mach 1st pf	$3.50	..	Mar. 31	Mar. 27
No Ind P S 7 pf	$1.75	..	Apr. 14	Mar. 31
Do 6 pf	$1.50	..	Apr. 14	Mar. 31
Do 5½ pf	$1.37½	..	Apr. 14	Mar. 31
Texas Pow $7 cum pf	$1	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 26

Reduced

Kirkland Lake G M 4c	S	May	4	Apr. 4
Lakey Fdry & Mch 10c	..	Apr.	15	Mar. 31

Irregular

Am Insulator 10c	..	Mar.	30	Mar. 25
General Invest Trust (Boston, Mass.) 6c	..	Apr.	20	Mar. 31
Gt Lakes R S 50c	..	Mar.	31	Mar. 20
Macmillan Petrol 15c	..	Apr.	15	Mar. 27
New England Conf 50c	..	Mar.	31	Mar. 24

Regular

Am Asphalt Roof pf $1.50	Q	Apr.	15	Apr. 1
Am Furn Co pf $1.75	Q	Apr.	15	Apr. 13
Andover Natl Bk (Andover, Mass.) $2	S	Apr.	1	Mar. 25
Autoline Oil 8 pf 20c	Q	Apr.	1	Mar. 24
Auto Banking (Phila., Pa.) $1.50 pf 37½c	Q	Mar.	31	Mar. 24
Boston N Bk (St.L) 25c	Q	Apr.	1	Mar. 21
do 25c	Q	July	1	June 20
Brompton Paper & P 25c	Q	Mar.	15	Mar. 31
Carter (J W) Co 15c	..	Mar.	31	Mar. 26
Chi & South Air Lines cum conv pf 17½c	Q	Apr.	1	Mar. 23
Consol Mach Tool $6 1st pf $1.50	Q	Apr.	1	Mar. 20
Hatfield-Camp Crk Coal 5 n-cum pic pf $1.25	Q	Apr.	1	Mar. 24
Do 5 pr pf 15c	Q	Apr.	1	Mar. 24
Indus Accept 5 conv pf $1.25	Q	Mar.	31	Mar. 24
Kalamazoo S&F 15c	..	May	1	Apr. 17
Ludlow Valve Mfg Co Inc non-cum conv pf 27½c	..	Apr.	1	Mar. 25
Marchand Cal Mch 37½c	Q	Apr.	15	Mar. 31
Memphis N Gas 15c	..	Apr.	10	Mar. 30
Menotomy Trust Co (Arlington, Mass) 75c	Q	Apr.	1	Mar. 15
Merchants Natl Bank (Boston, Mass.) $3	Q	Apr.	15	Mar. 31
Natl Fund Corp A 35c	Q	Apr.	20	Mar. 31
Do B 35c	Q	Apr.	20	Mar. 31
Nat Met Bk (Washington, D. C.) $3	S	Apr.	15	Apr. 4
Penmans Ltd 75c	Q	May	15	May 5
Penn 6 pf $1.50	Q	May	1	Apr. 21
Pyle-Natl Co 25c	Q	Apr.	1	Mar. 20
Do 5 pf $2	Q	Apr.	1	Mar. 20
St. Lawrence Corp pf A 25c	Q	Apr.	15	Mar. 31
Shippers Car Line Corp 5 pf $1.25	Q	Apr.	1	Mar. 23
Silbak Premier Mines, Ltd 4c		Apr.	25	Apr. 4
Spicer Mfg Co 51		Apr.	15	Apr. 3
So Calif Edison 37½c	Q	May	15	Apr. 20
So Ry M&O ctfs 32	S	Apr.	1	Mar. 26
Terre Haute Malleable & Mfg Corp 15c	Q	Mar.	31	Mar. 24
Toledo Shipbldg 75c		Mar.	31	Mar. 20
Un Drill & Tool A 15c	Q	May	1	Apr. 21
Ver & Mass RR Co $3	S	Apr.	7	Mar. 26
Wilmington Trust Co (Wilmington Del) $2	Q	Apr.	1	Mar. 20

1942 High	1942 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
49⅞	37¾	Abbott (1.60a)	1	40	40	40	— ¾
108¼	104	Abbott 4% pf (4)	1	105¼	105¼	105¼	+1¼
48¾	46	Acme Steel (4)	1	46¼	46¼	46¼	M'r 14
7½	6¼	Adams Ex (.60g)	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
20½	19	Adams-Mills (1)	1	19½	19½	19½	M'r 23
11¾	10¼	Addressog (½e)	2	10¼	10	10	— ⅛
38¼	30½	Air Reduct (1a)	8	32¾	32	32	— ⅛
2⅝	1¾	Alaska Juneau	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
⅜	⅛	Alleghany Corp	2	¼	¼	¼	
5⅞	3⅞	Alleg pf xw	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	M'r 26
6	4	Alleg pf $30 ww	12	4	4	4	
17	11¾	Alleghany pr pf	1	11	11	11	— ¾
22¾	19½	Alleg Lud Stl ½e	2	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
5½	3⅞	Allen Indust (1)	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
149	119	Al Ch&Dye (6a)	2	125	125	125	—1
12⅛	10⅞	Allied Kfd (1)	1	11	11	11	
14¼	12¾	Allied Mills 1½g	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
6⅛	5	Allied Strs (.15e)	12	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
81	71	Allied Str pf (5)	1	70	70	70	
30⅛	25⅛	Allis-Ch M (¼e)	2	26⅜	26⅛	26⅛	M'r 26
18¾	16¾	Alpha P Cem ¼e	4	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	M'r 23
1½	⅛	Amal Leather	6	1	1	1	M'r 21
18⅞	16½	Amal Lea pf 1½g	3	16⅜	16½	16¾	M'r 6
56	44⅛	Amerada Pet (2)	2	43	43	43	—1½
23⅜	19	Am Ag Ch (1.20)	6	22	22	22	
48¼	30	Am Airlines 1½g	8	31	31	31	+1
7¾	5⅞	Am Bk Note .20e	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
5¼	3⅜	Am Bosch (¼e)	8	5	5	5	M'r 26
33	26⅝	Am Br Shoe(¾e)	3	27⅜	27¼	27¼	+ ⅛
1¾	1⅛	Am Cable & R	1	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
65¼	58	Am Can (4)	7	60⅜	59⅛	59⅛	—1⅛
166	159	Am Can pf (7)	1	160	160	160	M'r 23
33	29¼	Am Car&Fy(1g)	2	29½	29¼	29¼	— ⅛
73¾	68	Am C & F pf(7)	3	69	69	69	M'r 26
20½	18	Am Ch & C (1½e)	1	18	18	18	
110	108	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	108½	108½	108½	M'r 12
95	69	Am Chicle (4a)	2	71½	70	71½	M'r 26
5⅜	4⅛	Am Colortyp .15e	2	5⅛	5	5	M'r 23
9¾	7½	Am Comm Al	6	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
22¾	17½	Am Crys S (1e)	6	18	17½	17½	— ⅛
⅞	⅝	Am Encaus Til	3	¾	¾	¾	+ ⅛
6	4½	Am Europ (.40g)	6	4½	4⅜	4½	M'r 24
⅝	⅜	Am & For Pow	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
24½	16¼	A F P $6pf(.30k)	7	19	18¾	18¾	— ¼
28	18⅞	A F P $7pf(.35k)	6	23⅛	22⅝	22⅝	—1⅜
2⅝	1½	Am & F P 2 pf	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	M'r 26
32	26½	Am-Haw SS¾e	5	27½	27½	27½	
3½	2⅜	Am Hide & Lea	7	2¾	2¾	2¾	M'r 25
35½	33½	Am H & L pf (3)	1	35½	35½	35½	M'r 18
46½	37	Am Home(2.40a)	2	38	38	38	
1½	1⅛	Am Ice	5	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
28	25	Am Ice pf	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	+ ⅜
4	3⅛	Am Internat'l	7	3	3	3	— ⅛
7	6½	Am Inv Ill (.80)	4	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
10¼	8	Am Locomotive	17	8⅝	8¼	8⅜	— ⅛
89½	83½	Am Loco pf 1¾k	7	84½	84¼	84¼	— ¼
11½	9⅞	Am M & Fdy .80	3	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
5¼	4⅛	Am M & Met	18	5⅛	5	5	M'r 25
233¼	193⅜	Am Metal (¼e)	7	20	19½	19½	— ⅞
⅛	⅛	Am Power & Lt	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	
26¼	17	APL $6 pf (17⅛k)	4	17	16⅜	16⅜	— ½
22	14⅛	APL $5 pf(1.56k)	4	14	13⅜	13¾	— ⅜
4⅞	4⅛	Am Rad & S .15e	9	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
12	10⅜	Am Roll Mill ¾e	4	11	11	11	— ¼
5½	4¾	Am Saf R (½g)	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅜
7⅜	6¾	Am Seating (1g)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
43	38⅛	Am Smelt (½e)	10	39⅜	39	39¼	— ⅛
147	139⅞	Am Sm&R pf(7)	1	136	136	136	—4
34¼	29½	Am Snuff (1.60e)	2	29½	29½	29½	M'r 26
20⅞	18½	Am St Fdrs(½e)	4	18¾	18⅜	18½	
12	9⅜	Am Stores (⅓e)	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
8½	7½	Am Stove (1.20)	2	8	8	8	M'r 13
21¼	15	Am Sugar (2e)	5	15½	15	15½	M'r 26
97⅛	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	783⅛	783⅛	783⅛	— ¾
21½	17¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	2	19	18⅝	19	M'r 11
134¾	116	Am Tel & Tel(9)	28	115¼	114⅜	115	—1
49⅝	38	Am Tob (1e)	12	38¼	37¾	37¾	—1
50⅞	38¼	Am Tob B (1e)	2	38¾	38¾	38¾	— ⅛
143⅝	123¼	Am Tob pf (6)	4	124	122	122	—1¼
5	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	3	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
27	22½	Am Viscose(½e)	3	23½	23¼	23½	
116½	111	Am Viscose pf(5)	1	111	111	111	— ⅛
3¼	2¼	Am Water Wks	9	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
70¼	50½	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	50½	50½	50½	M'r 24
5⅜	4⅛	Am Woolen	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ¼
76⅜	69¼	Am Wool pf(2k)	1	70½	70¼	70¼	— ¾
5⅞	3¾	Am Zinc L & S	4	4⅛	4	4	M'r 26
50	43½	Am Z pr pf 1¼k	3	42½	42½	42½	M'r 26
28⅝	25½	Anaconda (½e)	21	25⅞	25¼	25⅜	— ⅛
17	12⅜	Anchor H (.15e)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	M'r 26
10	8¼	Andes Cop (1)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	M'r 25
1⅝	1	A P W Paper	2	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	M'r 24
35	31½	Arch-D-M (½e)	2	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	— ⅛
111⅝	109¼	Arm Del pf (7)	2	110	109¼	109¼	— ¾
4⅛	3	Armour Ill	4	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
67½	61	Arm Ill pr pf 3k	1	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜	— ¼
66	66	Arm Ill pf	1	66	66	66	Jan 21
26¼	21	Armstrong C ¾e	4	23¼	23	23	M'r 26
7¼	6	Arnold C (¾e)	4	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	M'r 20
4	3	Artioom (.77½g)	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	M'r 26
6¾	4¾	Assd Dry Goods	2	5⅛	5	5	
77½	61½	Assd DG 1pf (6)	2	61½	61½	61½	M'r 24
83	73	Assd DG 2pf5¼k	1	70	70	70	M'r 5
25	20	Associates (2a)	1	23½	23½	23½	— ½
39	27½	Atch T&SF (1e)	41	37⅞	37	37¼	— ¾
70	60½	Atch T&SF pf 5	2	68¼	68⅞	68⅞	— ¼
26	20½	Atl Coast L (1g)	4	23½	23¼	23¼	— ¾
34	20	Atl G&WI (3g)	2	22	21¾	21¾	M'r 24
45½	33	Atl G&WI pf 5g	1	33½	33½	33½	M'r 20
23½	18	Atl Refining (1)	3	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
109⅛	103⅞	Atl Refin pf (4)	2	104	103⅞	104	M'r 25
7	6½	Atlas Corp (¼e)	7	6½	6½	6½	
50¼	49	Atlas Cp pf (3)	3	49½	49½	49½	M'r 25
70	51¾	Atlas Powd (¾e)	3	50	50	50	—3
9⅛	7⅞	Atlas Tack(.30g)	1	8	8	8	M'r 17
2⅝	1½	Austin Nichols	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	M'r 6
4⅛	3⅛	Aviat Corp (.15g)	30	3¾	3½	3½	— ¼
14¾	12¼	Bald Loco ct	6	12½	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅛
4⅛	2¾	Balt & Ohio	3	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ¼
7½	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	3	6	5¾	5¾	M'r 26
6½	4¼	Bangor & Ar	1	5	5	5	— ⅛
9⅞	6⅝	Barber Asphalt	8	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
6	5	Barker Bros (1g)	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
11⅛	8¾	Barnsdall O (.60)	6	8⅝	8½	8½	
18⅛	14⅞	Bath Ir W (⅓e)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	M'r 26
19½	17⅛	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	16½	16½	16½	— ⅝
24⅛	22	Beat Cream (1a)	7	23¼	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
104⅛	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
106	102⅝	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	103	103	103	M'r 20
100¾	79	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	77	77	77	—2
73⅜	63¼	Beid-Hem (.80)	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
39⅞	32½	Bendix Av (1e)	15	36	34⅜	34½	—1
14	11¼	Benef Ind (.40e)	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ¼
52	46½	Benf Ind pf (2½)	1	46½	46½	46½	M'r 16
24¼	19½	Best & Co (1.60a)	1	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅜
66⅞	61⅛	Beth Steel (1½e)	22	59½	58½	58⅝	— ½
121	115¼	Beth Steel pf (7)	2	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛	
22½	19½	Bigelow-S (½e)	2	19½	19½	19½	M'r 26
19⅜	16½	Black & D (1.60)	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	M'r 25
7⅜	6	Blaw-Knox (.60)	4	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
14½	13¼	Bliss & Lau (¼e)	1	13½	13½	13½	M'r 17
21½	16⅝	Boeing Airplane	17	18½	17½	17⅝	
31¾	26	Bohn A&B (½e)	3	29	28½	28½	— ½
17¼	13½	Bond Strs (1.60a)	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
20⅝	18¾	Borden Co (.30e)	11	18¾	18½	18½	— ¼
24	19¾	Borg-Warn (.40e)	10	23½	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅝
2½	1⅝	Boston & Maine	3	2	2	2	M'r 24
30⅝	25	Bower Roll B (3)	1	25½	35½	25½	M'r 16
13½	17⅛	Brewing Cp (½e)	2	17	17	17	M'r 26
9¼	8⅛	Bridgeport B (1)	2	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
18⅜	15¼	Briggs Mfg (½e)	3	18¼	18	18	— ¼
29½	26	Briggs & S (3)	1	28	28	28	M'r 25
43	31	Bristol-My 2.40a	2	33½	33½	33½	— ¾
½	⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
1¼	1⅛	Bkly-Man Tr	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
9¾	7¾	Bkl Un Gas(¼e)	2	8⅞	8¾	8¾	M'r 25
35	31½	Brown Shoe (2)	1	32½	32½	32½	M'r 5
14	10⅜	Bruns-Bal (¼e)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	M'r 26
8⅞	7	Bucyrus-E (.15e)	5	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
3⅜	2½	Budd Mfg	1	2½	2½	2½	
7⅛	6¼	Budd Wheel ⅜e	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
23	19	Bullard Co (2)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
26	23	Bulova Wat (2)	1	24¾	24¾	22¾	— ¼
19¼	16	Burling M (1.40)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	M'r 25
55½	54	Burling pf (2¾)	1	54½	54½	54½	+ ⅛
7⅛	6¼	Burr Ad Ma .15e	4	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
3½	2⅛	Bush Terminal	1	2¾	1¾	2¾	— ¼
6¼	5⅛	Butler Bros .60a	3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
20⅜	19⅜	Butler Br pf 1½	2	20¼	20½	20½	M'r 26
3⅞	2¾	Butte Cop&Zinc	2	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
8¼	6½	Byers (AM) Co	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ¼
11¾	10	Byron Jack ¾e	3	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	— ⅛
19¾	16½	Calif Pack (1½)	2	16½	16½	16½	M'r 24
50⅞	50⅞	Calif P pf (2½)	1	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	Feb 25
1¼	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	1	¼	¼	¼	— ⅛
7½	5⅞	Cal & Hecla (1)	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
14¼	11⅞	Campbell W ¼e	4	14⅛	14	14⅛	— ⅛
12½	10⅜	Canada Dry (.60)	4	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
4⅞	3⅜	Canadian Pacific	6	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
37½	33¼	Cannon Mills ½e	1	35	35	35	
2½	1⅜	Capital Adm A	4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	M'r 11
27¾	24⅞	Carpenter S ½e	2	24½	24½	24½	—1½
3	2½	Carriers&G(.05e)	2	2½	2½	2½	M'r 19
69	61	Case (JI) (7g)	1	61	61	61	—1
42	33½	Caterpil Tr (2)	2	33¾	33¾	33¾	+ ¼
21¼	17	Celanese (½e)	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	M'r 26
8½	6⅞	Celotex (1)	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
23⅝	16⅜	Cent Aguirre 1½	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
2¼	1⅝	Cent Foundry	5	2	2	2	
3⅜	1⅜	Cent RR NJ	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
18	15½	Cent Violeta Ig	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
3¼	2⅜	Century Rib M	3	2½	2⅜	2⅜	M'r 11
31⅜	27	Cerro de Pas(1e)	5	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
2½	1⅞	Cert-teed Prod	2	2	2	2	+ ⅛
19	16½	Chain Belt (¾e)	1	16½	16½	16½	M'r 18
17	15½	Champ P&F(¼e)	2	15½	15½	15½	M'r 25
7½	5⅞	Checker Cab	1	6	6	6	M'r 24
29¾	28½	Ches & Ohio (3)	36	28½	27⅝	28	— ⅛
98	93¼	Ches & O pf (4)	1	91½	91½	91⅞	—1¾
4	3¼	Ches Corp	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	M'r 26
1⅝	1	Chi & E Ill	2	1⅜	1	1	M'r 26
5	3¾	Chi & E Ill A	4	4½	4	4	
2¾	1⅝	Chi Great West	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
13½	9⅛	Chi Great W pf	11	13½	12⅝	12⅝	
4⅞	4⅛	Chi Mail Or (¼g)	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
17½	15	Chi Pn Tool (1e)	4	16¼	16	16¼	M'r 25
39¾	36¼	Chi Pn T cv pf 3	2	36	36	36	M'r 26
52	50	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	50	50	50	M'r 21
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	3	¼	¼	¼	M'r 25
⅛	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'r 24
¾	¾	C R I & P 7% pf	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'r 25
9¼	8⅜	Chi Yel Cab	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	M'r 18
13⅜	11⅞	Chickasha (1)	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
2¼	1½	Childs Co	2	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
55⅜	43⅞	Chrysler Cp (1e)	46	56	54⅜	55⅛	— ⅛
10¼	9	City I & F (1.20)	5	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
2⅜	2⅛	City Stores	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
34½	29½	Clark Equip (¾e	1	34	34	34	M'r 26
29	25	Clev Gr Br(¼e)	1	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	M'r 17
44	32⅝	Climax M (1.20a)	3	34½	33⅞	33⅞	— ⅝
36½	30⅜	Cluett Peab ⅜e	5	30¼	29¼	29¼	—1⅛
79½	56½	Coca-Cola (⅝e)	1	57¼	57	57	— ⅛
63½	55½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	59	59	59	+ ⅛
13⅝	11½	Colgate-P-P 1½	1	12	12	12	
105½	100	Colg-P pf (4¼)	2	100	100	100	M'r 25
14¼	12	Collins & A (¼e)	1	12½	12½	12½	M'r 25
18⅛	14⅝	Col Fuel & I (1a)	1	15½	15½	15½	M'r 26
13⅜	9	Colum Br A .30e	4	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	M'r 24
13½	9	Colum Br B .30e	4	9¼	9¼	9¼	M'r 24
19¼	11¼	Col G & E (.10g)	41	13⅜	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
54	36½	Col G&E pf A (6)	2	38	37	37	—1¼
6⅝	5⅛	Columbia Pict	14	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
27	24	Colum P pf (2½)	2	26½	26½	26½	M'r 26
72	51	Colum Carb (1e)	1	58½	58½	58½	M'r 26
18⅞	16⅛	Comi Credit (3)	11	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
100	94	Comi Cr pf (4¼)	1	97	97	97	M'r 19
25	20¼	Comi Inv Tr (3)	14	22⅛	21¾	21⅞	— ⅛
103½	100¼	Com T cv pf(4¼)	1	100½	100½	100½	— ½
9¾	8⅜	Comi Solv (.55g)	6	8¼	8¼	8½	— ⅛
⅜	⅛	Com'th & South	15	⅛	⅛	⅛	
44½	28¼	Com&Sou pf (3)	12	28	27	27½	—1⅛
23¾	18½	Com Edis (1.80)	16	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	2½	Conde Nast .40e	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	M'r 20
16½	13¾	Congoleum (1

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¼s 45-43	104.3	104.3	104.3
2 3¼s 46-44	105.4	105.3	105.3
19 2¼s 55-52	101.17	101.15	101.17

New York City Bonds

3 3s 80	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
4 AbitibiP&P 5s53st	61¼	61¼	61¼
9 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	80	79⅛	79¾
20 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	64⅝	64	64
3 Am&ForP 5s 2030	66½	66½	66½
6 AmI&Chem 5½s 49	103¾	103½	103½
20 Am Int 5½s 49	98¾	98¼	98¼
2 Am T&T 3¼s 66	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
10 Am T&T 3¼s 61	107⅜	107¼	107¼
61 Am T & T 3s 56	106¾	106⅜	106⅜
6 Am W D & E 6s 75	92	90	90
2 Arm Del 4s 55	104¾	104¾	104¾
4 AT&SF 4s 95	108⅜	108½	108⅜
1 AT&SF aj 4s 95	90½	90½	90½
5 AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	91	91	91
22 Atl & Birm 4s 33	27	27	27
4 A C Line 1st 4s 52	80½	80½	80½
2 A C Line cit 4s 52	70	70	70
19 A C Line 4½s 64	64⅝	64½	64½
17 A C Line 5s 45	98½	98¼	98½
10 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	36	35½	35½
5 Atl & Dan 2d 4s 48	32	32	32
17 B&O 1st mtg 4s 48	64⅝	64½	64½
2 B&O 95 st A	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞
13 B&O 95 st C	42⅞	42	42
37 B&O 2000 st D	37⅞	37	37¼
17 B&O 96 st F	37⅞	37½	37½
119 B&O cv 60 st	41⅜	41	41
6 B&O 4½s 48	61½	61	61½
30 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51	54⅝	54½	54⅝
3 B&O S W 50 st	47¾	47¾	47¾
2 Bang & Aroo cn 4s 51	56½	56½	56½
2 Bang & Ar cv 4s 51 st	57	57	57
7 Bang & Aroo 5s 45	98	97½	98
10 Bell TPa 5s 48 B	107¾	107	107
1 Beth Stl 3½s 52	104⅜	104¾	104⅜
2 Boston&Me 5s 67	78¾	78¾	78¾
32 Boston&Me 4½s 70	40½	39½	40
1 Boston&Me 4s 60	74¾	74¾	74¾
13 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	105	105	105
10 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜
2 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	97½	97½	97½
9 Buf R&P 57 st	40½	39⅞	39⅞
2 Buf R&Pitt 4½s 34	8¼	7¾	8
6 Bur C R&No 5s 74ct	71	71	71
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	107	107	107
5 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	110	110	110
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	106	106	106
1 Can Pac 4s perp	69¼	68½	68½
1 Carriers & Gen s '50	101½	101½	101½
7 Celanese 3s '55	98¼	98⅛	98⅛
2 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	96¼	96¼	96¼
1 Cen of Ga 5½s '59	7¼	7¼	7¼
21 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	19¼	18⅞	18⅞
1 Cen N Y Pow 3¾s '62	107¾	107¾	107¾
21 Cen Pac 5s '60	57¾	57¼	57¼
25 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	76¾	76½	76½
7 CRR&B of Ga 5s '42	91	91	91
20 Cen RR N J 5s '87	19½	19¼	19¼
10 Cen RR NJ 5s '87 Reg	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
3 Certain-td 1½s '48	585¾	85¾	85¾
5 C&O 4½s '92	127¼	127¼	127¼
1 C&O rfe 3½s '96 E	103¼	103¼	103¼
12 Chi & Alton 3s '49	22	21	21
14 CB&Q rfe 5s '71 A	79¼	79	79¼
1 CB&Q aj4½s'77	71¾	71¾	71¾
3 CB&Q gen 4s '58	80¾	80¼	80¼
3 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	93½	93½	93½
1 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	83¾	83¾	83¾
37 Chi & E Ill inc '97	33¼	32¾	33
2 ChGtWine 4½s2038	39¼	39	39
10 ChiGtWest 4s '88	67½	67¼	67¼
5 Chi I & L 6s '66	10½	10½	10½
23 Chi I & L 5s '66	10	9⅞	10
750 CMSP & P 5s '75	17⅜	16¾	16¾
86 CMS&P aj 5s 2000	3	2⅞	2⅞
10 CM&SP 4½s'89F	51¾	51½	51½
2 CM&SP 4½s'89C	50¾	50½	50½
17 CM&SP 4½s'89E	1	50	50
5 CM&SP ces 4½s'89	49½	49¼	49¼
8 Chi & NW rfe 5s 2037	22⅞	22⅜	22⅜
5 Chi & NW gm 5s '87	35	34	34
1 ChiNW 4¾s 87	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞
49 ChiNW cv 4½s 49	2¼	2	2
4 ChiNW 4½s'2037C	22½	22½	22½
10 ChiNW 4½s 2037C	22¼	22	22¼
31 ChiNW 4s 87	33¾	33¼	33¾
5 ChiNW 3½s 87	33	33	33
24 CRI&P 4½s 52A	16¾	16	16
4 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	2¾	2¾	2¾
28 CRI&P 4s 88	28	27½	27½
152 CRI&P rfe 4s 34	15¼	15	15
5 CStL&NOMem 4s 51	55	54	55
1 Ch Un Sta 3¼s 63 st	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
4 Ch&W Ind 4½s 62	99	99	99
1 Ch&W Ind 5s	96	96	96
13 Childs Co 5s 43	46½	45	46
16 CCC&StL 4½s 77	51¼	51¼	51¼
5 Cler Elec Ill 3s 70	106½	106½	106½
1 ClevUn Term 5s 73	70¼	70¼	70¼
3 ClevUnTerm 4½s	65½	65½	65½
14 Col&So 4½s 80	23¼	23	23
33 Columbia G 5s 52 May	95¼	95	95
10 Columbia G 5s 1961	91¾	91½	91¾
1 Comm'wlth Edis 5s	25	25	25
1 Con Edis 3¼s 65	102¾	102¾	102¾
2 ConEdis 3½s 66	104¾	104¾	104¾
7 Consum Pow 3¼s 70	110	109¾	110
3 Consum Pow 3¼s 65	108¾	108¾	108¾
3 Consum Pow 3¼s 69	107¾	107¾	107¾
3 CubaNoRy5½s42rct	28¼	28	28
2 Curtis Pub 3s 55	91¼	91¼	91¼
28 Del&Hud rfe 4s 45	59½	59¼	59¼
10 D&RG 4½s 36	17¼	16¾	16¾
54 D&RG 4s 36	17¼	16¾	16¾
50 D&RGW 5s 55 Asd	2¾	2¼	2¼
37 D&RGWest 5s 78	17½	17	17¼
1 Det Ed 4s 65	110	110	110
11 Det Ed 3s 70	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Duluth SS&A 5s 37	25½	25½	25½
2 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	108¾	108¾	108¾
30 Erie 4½s 53	105	104¾	104¾
60 Erie 4½s 2015	55½	55	55
38 Erie 4s 95	92½	92	92
4 Fairbanks Morse 4s 56	107¼	107¼	107¼
2 Firestone T&R 3s 61	94½	94½	94½
20 Fla E Cst 5s 74	97¾	97¾	97¾
9 GenStlCast5½s49	96¼	96	96¼
4 Gas&Ais cn 5s 45	20¾	20¾	20¾
1 GaCar&Nor 6s 34	31¾	31¾	31¾
3 Goodrich 4¼s 56	100	99¾	99¾
1 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1 Gt Nor 5s 73	95¾	95½	95½
1 Gt Nor 4½s 76D	87¼	87¼	87¼
2 Gt Nor 4½s 77E	86½	86½	86½
1 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s 61	107½	107½	107½
15 Gt Nor 4s 46G	97⅞	97½	97⅞
8 Gt Nor 3¾s 67 F	77	76¾	76¾
7 G Bay&W deb B	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
9 Gulf M&Oh 4s 75	73½	72¾	73½

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
10 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	58¾	58¼	58¼
4 Hoe&Co 1st mtg 44	101	101	101
10 Housatonic 5s 37	84⅛	84	84
119 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	42	40½	41¾
43 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	48¾	47⅛	47⅞
26 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	13	12¾	12¾
6 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	101⅞	101⅜	101⅜
5 Ill Cen 3½s 52	45	45	45
2 Ill Cen 4s 52	51½	51½	51½
26 Ill Cen 4s 53	49¾	49	49
46 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	48¾	47½	47½
60 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	49	48	48¼
3 Ill Cen 5s 55	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞
1 Ill Cen St L 3s 51	48¾	48½	48½
100 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	52	51¼	51¾
82 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	47½	46¾	46¾
10 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	100½	100½	100½
41 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	2	2	2
3 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	19¼	19	19
21 Int Gt Nor 5s 56B	17	16¾	16¾
5 Int Gt Nor 5s 56C	17	17	17
10 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	24⅜	24	24
63 Int T&T 4½s 52	52¼	51½	52
47 Int T&T 5s 55	54½	53¾	54
30 ICP1&C&Mem 4s 36	52¾	52¼	52¼
1 K C South 3s 50	64½	64½	64½
2 K C South 5s 50	73½	73½	73½
7 K C Term 4s 60	109½	109½	109½
1 Lac Gas 6s 42A	94	94	94
1 Lac Gas 5½s 53	75¼	74¾	75
3 Lac Gas 5½s 60D	75	74½	74½
15 Lac Gas 5s 42	97½	97½	97½
1 Lac Gas 5s 39	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Lautaro Nit inc 75	35¾	35¾	35¾
5 Leh C&N 4½s 54C	76¼	76¼	76¼
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 54 st	80	80	80
1 Leh Val HTerm 5s 54	49¾	49¾	49¾
17 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	42¾	42¾	42¾
14 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	38¾	38¼	38¼
46 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	35¾	35	35
18 Leh Val Term 5s 51	60¼	60	60
1 Liggett & M 3s 51	122¾	122¾	122¾
3 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	97	97	97
11 Long Isl rfg 4½s 49 st	96¾	96¾	96¾
5 Lorillard Co 7s 44	113¾	113¾	113¾
1 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	83¾	83¾	83¾
3 Lou &N 4½s 2003 B	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Lou &N 4½s 2003	103¾	103¾	103¾
61 Stand Oil NJ 3s 61	105	104½	104½
61 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s61	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
8 Tex Corp 3s 65	105¼	105	105
9 Tex&Pac 5s 77B	69	69	69
10 Tex&Pac 5s 79C	69	69	69
1 Tex&Pac 5s 80D	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝
1 Third Ave 5s 37	100¼	100¼	100¼
13 Third Ave aj 5s 60	14⅞	14½	14½
43 Third Ave 4s 60	51	50¾	50¾
3 Un El Mo 3¾s 71	108⅜	108¾	108¾
1 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
5 Un Pac 3½s 80	105¼	105¼	105¼
24 Un Pac 3½s 71	98	97⅞	98
1 Unit Bis Am 3½s 55	106¾	106¾	106¾
15 Unit Drug 5s 53	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
1 Un Stockyds 4½s 51	93½	93½	93½
18 Utah Lt&Trac 5s 44	98	97½	97⅝
4 Utah P&L 5s 44	97¾	97¾	97¾
1 Va Ir C&C 5s 49	75	75	75
9 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	107½	107½	107½
2 Wabash 1st 5s 39 ct	85	85	85
2 Wabash 4½s 76 asd	25¾	25¾	25¾
9 Wabash 4s 71 wi	77	76¾	77
2 Walworth 4s 55	86	86	86
3 Warner Bros 6s 48	100½	100¼	100¼
7 Warren Bros 6s 41	95	95	95
10 West Shore 4s 2361	48¼	48¼	48½
2 Wesh Sh 4s 2361 reg	45¾	45¾	45¾
3 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	108¼	108¼	108½
5 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	31¾	31¾	31¾
58 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	31½	30¾	30¾
2 Western Un 5s 51	86½	86½	86½
8 Western Un 5s 60	82½	82½	82½
1 Western Un 4½s 50	82¾	82¾	82¾
2 Westingh Elec 2¾s 51	101½	101½	101½
17 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	92¼	92¼	92¼
1 Wilson & Co 4s 55	105	105	105
10 Wis Cen 4s 49	47	47	47
10 Wis Cen 4s S&D 38	19	19	19
3 Young S&T cv 4s 48	102	102	102
1 Young S&T 3¼s 60	99¾	99¾	99¾

Foreign Bonds

5 Antioquia 2d 7s 57	12¼	12¼	12¼
4 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	65¾	65¾	65¾
12 Argentine 4½s 71	73	72½	72½
1 Australia 5s 57	97¾	97¾	97¾
6 Australia 4½s 56	43¾	43¾	43¾
23 Brazil 8s 41	29¼	28½	29
17 Brazil 6½s 26-57	26¼	26	26½
30 Brazil 6½s 27-57	26¼	25½	26¼
4 Buen A 4¾s 57	56¾	56¾	56¾
16 Canada 5s 52	100⅞	100¾	100¾
2 Canada 4s 60	105½	105½	105½
2 Canada 2½s 45	98¾	98¾	98¾
3 Chile 6s 62 asd	14½	14½	14½
15 Cordoba Pv 7s 42	98½	98½	98½
4 Costa Rica 7s 51	18½	18½	18½
10 Cuba 5½s 53	106¼	106¼	106¼
5 Cuba 4½s 77	77½	77½	77½
1 Denmark 6s 42	31	31	31
13 Denmark 4½s 62	22¾	22¾	22¾
2 Dom Rep 5½s 61 ext	69½	69½	69½
2 Dom 5½s 42	70	70	70
3 El Salvador 8s 48 ct	11½	11½	11½
10 Minas Ger 6½s '59	14½	14½	14½
1 N Sou Wales 5s '58	61	60	61
1 Panama 3¼s '94 A st	57½	57½	57½
6 Peru 1st 6s '60	9¾	9¾	9¾
9 Rio de Jan 8s 46	14	14	14
4 Rio de Jan 6½s 53	12	12	12
1 Rio Gr do Sul 8s 46	14¼	14¼	14¼
4 Sao Paul Cty 6½s 57	14¾	14¾	14¾
3 Sao Paulo St 7s 40	59¼	59	59
9 Sao Paulo St 8s 68	28¼	28	28¼
7 Urug 4½s 4½s 78	55	55	55
4 Warsaw C 4½s 58 asd	3¾	3¾	3¾

Bond sales (in dollars)—Total today, 6,712,000; previous day, 11,413,000; week ago, 10,660,600; year ago, 12,228,300; two years ago, 5,922,300; Jan. 1 to date, 613,751,000; year ago, 548,172,175; two years ago, 396,603,600.

Symington-Gould Corp.

ROCHESTER, N. Y. (AP)—Symington-Gould Corporation reported after federal taxes and all charges net 1941 profit of $837,794, equal to 83 cents a common share against $942,854, or 93 cents per share in 1940. Net 1941 sales amounted to $11,721,224 against $6,689,552 in 1940.

Limits Shoe Machinery Orders

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board announced that manufacturers of shoe, leather-working and tanning machinery had been prohibited from accepting or filling any orders not accompanied by defense preference ratings.

Penna. R. R. Operating Net Off

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company announced net railway operating income of $4,210,309 for February, a decrease of $1,494,206 from the figure for February, 1941.

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association under the supervision of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	8⅜	9¾
American Barge Line Co	10½	11⅜
American Hardware Co	19	21
American Manufacturing	20	23
American Manufac 5 pf	79¾	
American Wringer Co	3	4
†Amoskeag Company	19¼	
†Amoskeag Company pf		70
Appleton Company	28¼	31
Appleton Company 7 pf	106½	
Applied Arts Corp	2	2½
Arlington Mills	40¾	43¾
Arnold Print Works	8¾	9¾
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	22¼	24¾
Automobile Banking Corp A	¾	1½
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	12	13½
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	17¾	20¼
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	104½	
Berkshire Fine Spinning	40½	43⅝
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	88	93
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	99½	
Boston Wharf Company	13¼	17
Boston Woven Hose & Rub	26½	29¼
Brown Co	1.45	1.95
Brown Co pf	23¾	28½
Campbell A S Co Inc	3½	4½
Central Railway Signal A	39¾	
Chapman Valve Manufac	26¾	28½
Collyer Insulated Wire	13¼	15
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	85¼	92
Domestic Finance Corp pf	92½	92¾
Draper Corporation	90¾	90½
Dwight Manufacturing Co	65¾	67¼
Eastern Corporation	95	96¾
Eastern Corporation pf	33¾	33⅞
Exolon Co	8⅜	10
Family Loan Society Inc	11¾	13¼
Family Loan Society pf A	21¾	24½
Fruit of the Loom Inc	24¾	29¾
General Fire Extinguisher	13½	15
General Machinery	12½	14¾
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	10½	12½
Goodall Worsted Company	14	17
Graton & Knight Co	7¾	9½
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	63¼	67½
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	25¾	28½
Great Northern Paper Co	29¾	32¼
Greenfield Tap & Die 8 pf	97½	
Greenfield T&D $1.50 cv pf	15	18
Harrington & Richardson	3¾	4¾
Haskelite Mfg Co	9¼	10¾
Heywood-Wakefield Co	8	8¾
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	10	11¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	17¾	19¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	22¾	25
Hooker Electro Chem	20¼	22½
Hygrade Sylvania Corp pf	42¼	44¾
International Machine Tool	10¼	11¼
Keith George E Co	9¾	
Kendall Company	7¾	9¾
Kennedy's Inc pf	14¾	16½
Landers Frary & Clark	23½	24¾
Lincoln Stores Inc	20	22
Lincoln Stores 7	107	
Ludlow Mfg Associates	75½	80½
Marathon Paper Mills	33	36
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	45¼	48½
Merck & Co	26¼	29
Merck & Co 4½s pf	106¾	111¾
Merrimack Manufacturing	19¾	22¾
†Metal & Thermit Corp	22½	25½
Millers Falls Company	9¾	11¾
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	3¾	4¾
Nashawena Mills	45	50
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	55	60
Nashua Manufacturing Co	41¾	44¾
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	45	48¾
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	14½	16¾
National Chemical & Mfg	5¾	6¾
National Shirt Shops	6¾	7¼
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	48¼	52
Newmarket Manufac Co	37¼	40½
Nicholson File Company	32½	35
Nonquitt Mills	23¾	27
Ohio Finance	11¼	13¼
anhandle astern Pipe Line	29¾	32¾
Parker Appliance	12¾	14½
Plymouth Cordage Company	86½	91½
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	17¾	
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	60	
Quisset Mills	4¾	4¾
Remington Arms Co Ins	3¾	4¼
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	17¾	19¾
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	20¼	22½
Sagamore Manufacturing	12¾	14½
Sanford Mills	89¾	91½
Submarine Signal Co	23¾	26¾
Tampax Inc	3	4¼
Triumph Explosive Inc	3¾	4½
Union Premier Food Strs pf	39¾	43
United Elastic Corp	73¾	80
U S Envelope Company	41¾	46
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	100½	103½
Valley Mound & Iron Corp	34	37¼
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	18	
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	82½	
Wamsutta Mills Inc	18¾	19
Warner & Swasey Co	19¾	21¾
West Point Manufacturing	35¾	38¾
Wickwire Spencer Steel	10¾	12

*Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Bonds

Bellows Falls Hy El	5	1958	103	105
Blackstone V G & E	4	1965	105½	
Cent Maine Power	3½	1966	105	107
Florida Pub Ser	4	1955	100½	102½
Green Mtn Power	3¾	1963	99½	101½
Keystone Public Ser	5	1978	103½	105½
Mississippi River Pr	5	1947	104½	
Narragansett El	3¾	1966	108	110
North Boston Ltg	3¾	1977	103½	105½
P S of N H ser D	3¾	1960	105½	
Savannah El & Pr	5	1955	105	
Springfield G & El	5	1957	105	
St Joseph RLH & P	4½	1947	102	
Wisconsin Pub Ser	3¼	1971		107¾

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	94	98
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	74½	79
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	79½	84½
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	81¾	85½
Central P & L 7 pf	88½	93½
Florida Power & Lt 7 pf	75½	80½
General Water G&E $3 pf	28¼	31¼
Jamaica Water Supply	20¾	23¾
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	102½	107½
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	76½	81½
Kansas P & Lt 4½ pf	87½	92½
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	90½	96½
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	95½	100½
New Rochelle Wat pf	7½	9½
No States Power Del 5 pf	101½	106½
No States Power Del 6 pf	97¾	51½
No States Power Del 7 pf	82¾	86½
Ohio Power 4½ pf	101½	106½
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	88½	93½
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	91½	96½
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	72	77
Penn Power & Light $7 pf	85½	90½
Public Service Ind	8¾	9½
Public Service Ind 5 pf	82	87
Public Service Okla 5 pf	94½	99½
Rochester Gas & El 5 pf		80
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	79½	84½
San Diego Gas & Electric	8¼	10½
Sierra Pacific Power Co	15¼	18¼
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	107½	
Tampa Electric Co	16¾	18¾
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	88½	93½
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	86½	88½
Washington Ry & Elec units	13½	15¼

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	14¾	16½
Beverly Gas & Electric	39¾	41¾
Brockton Gas Light	4	5
Central Maine Power 6 pf	81½	86½
Central Maine Power 7 pf	89½	94½
Cen Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	15¾	
Conn Light & Power	24¼	27
Cumb County Pwr&Lt 6 pf	108½	113½
Eastern Utilities Assoc	15	17
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	17½	
Fall River Gas Works	14¾	16½
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	30½	33¼
Green Mountain Power pf	39¾	44¾
Hartford Electric Light	24½	27½
Haverhill Electric	24¾	29¾
Haverhill Gas Light	7¾	9¼
Holyoke Water Power	12½	14¾
Lawrence Gas &Electric	30¼	33¼
Lowell Electric Light	36¼	39¼
Lynn Gas & Electric	41¾	45¾
Mass Power & Light pf	10¾	12¾
Mass Utilities Asso pf	21¾	24
Narragansett Elec pf	47½	50¾
N E Gas & Electric $6.50 pf	57¼	62¼
N E Power Assn 6 pf	22½	24¾
N E Public Serv $7 pr ln	49¼	53¼
N E Public Serv $6 pr ln	45¾	49¾
N E Public Serv $7 pf	6¾	8½
N E Public Serv $6 pf	4¾	6¼
Newport Electric	17¾	20¼
Providence Gas	5¾	7
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	97½	102½
R I Public Serv pf	25¼	27¾
Rockland Light & Power	7¾	9¼
Springfield Gas Light	12¾	14¼
Twin State Gas & El pr pf	102½	
Western Mass Companies	15¾	17¾

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80)	12¾	13¾
Bank of New York (14)	248	258
Bankers Trust (3.60)	73¼	75¼
Brooklyn Trust (4)	81	85
Cen Hanover Bk & Tr (4)	60	62½
Chase National (1.40)	21¾	23¾
Chemical Bk & Tr (1.80)	30¾	32¾
Commercial (8)	113	118
Continental Bk & Tr (.80)	10¼	11¾
Corn Exchange Bk & Tr (2.40)	26¼	27¼
Empire Trust (3)	40¼	43¼
First National (80)	1950	1975
Guaranty Trust (12)	198	203
Irving Trust (.60)	8¾	9¾
Manufacturers Trust (2)	26½	28½
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	61½	63½
National City (1)	20¾	21¾
New York Trust (3½)	61¾	64½
Public (1½)	24¼	26¾
Title Guarantee & Trust	3	3½

(a) Also extras or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (18)	1300	
First National (2)	30¾	32¾
Merchants National (12)	300	338
†New England Trust	1400	
National Rockland (2)	43	50
National Shawmut (1)	16¾	18½
Pilgrim Trust (8)	190	210
Second National (4)	112	122
†State Street Trust (8)	250	270
United States Trust (.80)	5¾	7¼
United States Trust pf (.80)	10¾	12¼

Japanese Planes Bomb Corregidor Island for 24 Hours

Continued from Page 1

Yenangyaung oilfields 140 miles above and the west coast territory. These would be in a tight position if the Japanese made good their gains at Toungoo and turned west.

Philippines:

The United States War Department reported today that the Japanese, increasing the intensity of their aerial bombardment of Manila Bay harbor defenses, made seven successive attacks on Corregidor in the past 24 hours, with the Island under bombardment almost continuously from early morning until midnight Thursday.

The aerial attacks were resumed early today. The Department said in a communiqué, however, that most of the bombs fell in the bay, and those which struck the island caused little damage. Antiaircraft fire was believed to have hit several planes.

At the same time the Vichy radio quoted a Tokyo report as saying that Japanese forces had occupied the British island of Santa Cruz, which lies east of the Solomons and north of the New Hebrides.

In Bataan, the Washington War Department said, there was a number of sharp clashes between patrols, and troop and truck movements behind the Japanese lines indicated that increased activity could be expected.

A patrol of American-Philippine troops made a successful raid on a strong enemy position, the communiqué said.

Quezon in Australia:

President Quezon of the Philippine Commonwealth and the Filipino War Cabinet have arrived in Australia to rejoin Gen. Douglas MacArthur, it was announced officially today.

A statement issued at headquarters here said that the move had been made with the approval of both the American and the Australian Governments.

It was stated that since the beginning of the war President Quezon had been exercising his governmental functions in close cooperation with General MacArthur and had been located at the General's headquarters.

This arrangement will be continued, it was explained.

The President was accompanied to Australia by his family as well as by members of his War Cabinet:

President Quezon's whereabouts since he left Manila prior to the Japanese occupation of the city Jan. 2 have been an official secret, though he has been mentioned from time to time in dispatches referring to his temporary capital "somewhere in the Philippines."

At the same time, Australian Army Minister Francis Forde announced that Gen. Sir Thomas Blamey had been appointed Commander in Chief of all Allied land forces in Australia under General MacArthur.

General Blamey has arrived from the Middle East, where he was in charge of Australian forces.

Maj. Gen. Sir Leslie James Morshead, who was knighted for his brilliant defense of Tobruk, succeeded General Blamey in the Middle East.

General Blamey is to meet General MacArthur at the first possible moment.

He hailed General MacArthur's appointment as Allied Supreme Commander as the only workable arrangement.

"I am very delighted that the whole Anzac (Australian - New Zealand) Command has been given to one man," he said, "thus giving united direction to the whole strategy of the situation."

Mr. Forde appraised General MacArthur's analysis of this Dominion's plight as a keen insight into the fundamentals of defense and pledged Australia's wholehearted response to his leadership.

In a statement reflecting the profoundly favorable impression General MacArthur has made on the whole Commonwealth, Mr. Forde said the speech by the Supreme Commander would remain forever as "the most soul-stirring call to national duty."

"I am impressed by his vigorous personality and strong, confident mentality. . . . In war so much hangs upon a clear, mutual understanding between the Government and military leaders that we feel Australia has been most fortunate in forming an association with MacArthur," he said.

Mr. Forde further stated that all the Australian Imperial Force which the Government intended to bring back for the defense of Australia had already returned.

Meanwhile two Japanese bombers gave Port Moresby its 20th raid, but one was shot down in flames by Allied fighter planes and the other was driven off before causing damage.

The attack on the key Allied outpost on the south coast of New Guinea was announced by Prime Minister John Curtin in a communiqué which disclosed that United States and Australian bombers had struck anew at Koepang, Japanese-seized base in Dutch Timor

The communiqué said their attack on shipping in the harbor was driven home despite bad weather.

Burma:

The presence of surface units of the Japanese Fleet in the Indian Ocean was disclosed today in a British communiqué from Burma where Japanese troops were said to be continuing heavy pressure against Chinese forces cut off but still holding Toungoo on the Rangoon-Mandalay road.

The war report said a Japanese cruiser and several destroyers had been sighted operating in waters around the Japanese-seized Andaman Islands, within striking distance of the sea lanes to Calcutta.

Tokyo reports stated that units of the Japanese Fleet steamed into Rangoon harbor March 26 after sweeping up mines which the British had left to guard the sea approaches to the Burmese capital.

In the land fighting, the Chinese at Toungoo apparently were bearing the brunt of the land assault.

The heaviest pressure was reported from the northwest, where Japanese infiltration cut the Chinese advance force's route of withdrawal eight to 12 miles north of the town.

Throughout yesterday, the war report said, the Japanese continued heavy bombing.

"Flying Tigers" of the American Volunteer Group struck 70 miles deep into Thailand in simultaneous raids on Japanese air fields at Chiengmai and Lampun, destroying more than 10 enemy planes.

The Chinese headquarters announced that the Americans, flying shark-toothed P-40 fighters, surprised 40 to 50 Japanese planes on the ground at Chiengmai.

These were said to have included fighters, bombers, and three or four transport planes.

Meanwhile, ringed completely and attacked time after time for 36 hours, the Chinese forces were said to be holding their defenses intact so far against Japanese pressing from all sides.

The invaders had by-passed Toungoo on the eastern Rangoon-Mandalay road, had taken Kyungon, 12 miles to the north and still held the Toungoo airdrome, 8 miles above the city, but still they could not budge the entrenched Chinese about Toungoo itself.

On the other main road to central Burma, the Irrawaddy Valley route to Prome and the oil fields 140 miles farther north, the Japanese were moving in force, peppering the country ahead of them with parachute troops dropped from the skies to organize Burmese fifth columnists.

One large mixed enemy force was 40 miles south of Prome, another some 25 miles behind it.

Gen. H. R. L. G. Alexander issued this communiqué:

"Strong Japanese forces were attacking Toungoo from all sides today, with the Chinese defenders throwing them back time after time.

"The Chinese General commanding there states that 'the situation is well in hand' despite the fact that Toungoo is now surrounded.

"The Chinese had set up a defense in depth at Toungoo and despite repeated attacks, which had gone on for about 36 hours, the Japanese have failed to penetrate the Chinese outer line of defense."

Apparently Gen. Harold Alexander is expecting the Japanese from Toungoo to turn west for a junction with the enemy force in the Irrawaddy Valley, although the communiqué reported no contact as yet in the Pegy Yoma mountain range which lies between.

The position of the Chinese at Toungoo was called critical unless they can cut their way through the Japanese to the north or can be reinforced within two days. Nevertheless, the communiqué reported they are inflicting heavy casualties on a Japanese-Thai attacking force and "are well dug in and will hold on until relieved."

By a Staff Artist

Map of the Operations

Black arrows show main lines of Japanese northward advance in Burma, which has succeeded in cutting off the retreat of the Chinese around Toungoo.

MacArthur's Aide

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Sir Thomas Blamey

Of Australia appointed Commander in Chief of all Allied Land Forces in Australia under Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

War Moves Made on Six Wide Fronts

Continued from Page 1

informed by the President that American war-aid shipments to Russia were still "far behind schedule." It is to rectify this position that Mr. Roosevelt put Moscow's requirements to the top of war-aid priorities and similar instructions were issued to the War Production Board and the War and Navy Departments.

Big Fund for Air Corps

5. Almost half of the new $18,000,000,000 War Department appropriations bill, reported to the House today by the Appropriations Committee, goes toward expanding the Army Air Corps and toward financing 31,070 new combat planes. The measure, which will receive prompt and probably unanimous approval, increases to more than $160,000,000,000 the total war budget thus far voted or soon to be voted since the fall of France in June, 1940.

6. The much-discussed national man-power mobilization board has been approved and will snortly be set up under the direction of the War Production Board. Its main purpose will be to centralize under one authority all war-industry labor training, to take all steps necessary to avert a prospective shortage of workers in defense production and to determine priorities of man-power between the armed services and war industries.

In his report on his inspection trip in Hawaii, Mr. McCloy said he found that defenses had been strengthened, morale was high and steps had been taken to meet adequately the problem of handling Japanese aliens.

"The defenses of Hawaii have been reinforced and strengthened," he stated. "There has been some talk of their weakness, but they have now become an element of strength.

"This does not mean that Hawaii may not have some more knocks from Japanese air carrier planes, but they'll certainly get hurt this time."

A Complex Problem

He said the Japanese problem there is complex because it is tied in with large-scale labor on defense projects, and that mass evacuation of Japanese from Hawaii now is impossible.

"But they have martial law there and a front line atmosphere," Mr. McCloy added. "The guns are manned constantly. If disloyal elements start anything, I have no doubt they will be quickly suppressed."

The Army and Navy are working in closest co-operation on the insular defense program, he said, with the result that Lieut. Gen. Delos Emmons, Army Commander, and Vice-Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, the Navy chieftain, practically are "sitting in each other's laps."

On the problem of aid to Russia Stephen Early, White House press secretary, said that on March 17 President Roosevelt wrote to Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, Retired, Chairman of the Maritime Commission:

"I find that our protocol shipments to Russia are still far behind. I wish to emphasize again to you that the meeting of the Russian protocol should have a first priority in shipping."

Russia Put First

Then the President told Admiral Land that instructions had been given to WPB and the Army and Navy about releasing materials promised to Russia. He advised the Maritime Commission to expect additional supplies for shipment to Russia.

Mr. Early said a copy of the instructions also had gone to the Lend-Lease Administrator, E. R. Stettinius, Jr., ordering him "to follow through with all departments."

The President also asked Mr. Stettinius to report to him any delay of any department in carrying out the protocol.

Bulgaria and Hungary Sign Secret Pact Against Rumania

Continued from Page 1

is in the mountains next to King Boris's summer palace and this has led to the belief that the monarch himself was an active participant in the negotiations.

Judging by the inspired reports reaching here from Berlin, Germany has now decided that the moment has come for Bulgaria to play its part in the "crusade" against Soviet Russia. It is reliably reported that Hitler is insisting that King Boris agree that Bulgaria at least declare war on Russia even if it does not send troops to the Russian front.

Hitler also wants Bulgaria to police the whole of the occupied Balkans, thus relieving the German occupying troops. Last week Bulgaria sent eight divisions to Greece and two more into Yugoslavia.

[The London Daily Mail quoting "reports emanating from Berlin," according to the Associated Press, said that King Boris was about to break off relations with Russia in submission to German demands. "Boris is also understood to have agreed to send 200,000 troops to assist Germany in her next drive," the Mail continued.]

Country Is Divided

However, the situation of King Boris in his own country is growing steadily more insecure, especially as the bulk of the Bulgarian people remain passionately pro-Russian and the King's pro-Axis policy is much criticized.

Informed foreign diplomatic circles here are convinced that King Boris will accept Hitler's demands, because he needs German support to keep his throne.

Already Bulgarian patriots abroad, like former Foreign Minister Peter Todoroff are declaring that the present dynasty must go and that Bulgaria must be a Republic after the war and it's unlikely that the Bulgarian people will ever forgive King Boris when the Axis powers are finally beaten.

How seriously Berlin is taking the present Balkan crisis is shown by the fact that Franz von Papen, Nazi envoy to Turkey and ace diplomatic negotiator, was suddenly told to leave for Berlin last week and he travelled to Berlin in the same train as King Boris. Even German Embassy officials in Ankara were surprised by the suddenness of Herr von Papen's departure, although it was known that he was leaving shortly.

Von Papen's Role

Nazi propaganda here is attempting to prove that Herr von Papen will discuss the possibility of Bulgarian moves against Turkey, but it is more likely that Hitler needs Herr von Papen's known skill and cunning to unravel the present Balkan tangle and possibly to frighten the Bulgars with talk of the possibility of a Turkish attack on Bulgaria.

The Turks, viewing the present unrest in the Balkans, feel even more confident that Hitler will not attack them for the moment, and thus all attempts of Nazi propaganda to foster alarm here are failing dismally.

Meanwhile Dr. Karl Clodius, another of Hitler's tried negotiators, has been sent hurriedly to Bucharest in an attempt to calm the Rumanians, who are angry at the disclosures of Hungarian and Bulgarian intrigues against them. So violent has anti-Hungarian feeling become in Rumania that even the pro-Hitler Premier, Marshal Ion Antonescu, has allowed his kinsman, Acting Premier Mihail Antonescu, to make another inflammatory anti-Hungarian speech.

[The British Broadcasting Corporation reported a speech yesterday in which the Rumanian Foreign Minister said that the peace and armistice will continue between Rumania and Hungary, "only as long as Hungary respects it."

The same radiocast, which was recorded at the CBS short-wave listening station in New York, reported the resignation of the Rumanian Minister of Agriculture in protest against further German demands on Rumania's wheat production.]

Rumanians who are also weary of the Russian war will use the Rila pact as an excuse for not sending fresh troops to Russia. During recent weeks the Nazis have been seriously alarmed by the situation in Rumania and recent Hungarian moves will greatly strengthen the position of Dr. Julius Maniu and his Transylvanian Peasant Party who still maintain their staunch pro-Allied attitude.

For once it seems that Nazi diplomacy has been thwarted by Balkan intrigues and Hitler may bully King Boris, but this will not clear up the Balkan situation, which is now in a turmoil of hate and dissension.

Nazis in Balkans

JERUSALEM, March 27 (AP) — All German troops available in all the Balkan countries have been concentrated in Bulgaria and Greece, where the Germans are "feverishly preparing to attack Turkey the beginning of April," reputedly well-informed Balkan circles reported yesterday.

Hitler even has recalled the last three, German divisions which had been kept in Yugoslavia for a year and has dispatched them to Turkish borders, these sources said.

It was reported further that Hitler had compelled the Croatian Government to call all classes from 1887 to 1913 to the colors tomorrow, ordering capital punishment for disobeying the conscription call.

Vichy Pledges

Continued from Page 1

was under way. It is believed that the Marshal is prepared to carry collaboration with Berlin no farther than is required by the terms of the Franco-German armistice, but that the Admiral has no objection to contributing actively to an Axis victory.

The transfer of trucks and of oil and food supplies from Tunisia to Libya performed the very great service to the Axis of saving it the trouble and danger of shipping these goods from Italy across the Mediterranean at a spot where British air and sea craft have made havoc in Italian convoys.

Skeptical on Promises

Although these assurances are welcomed here, the United States Government is not disposed to put too much trust in any promises which Vichy may make. It is pointed out that, since the French Government has already gone so far as to aid the North African enemies of democracy with valuable supplies, there is no reason to suppose that it will not do so again, if threatened, or pushed by Berlin.

One more such incident, it is felt, would probably result in a break in Franco-American diplomatic relations—something which both sides seem to wish strongly to avoid.

It is reported that the settlement of the latest Franco-American problem will, in all likelihood, result in a resumption of the shipment of American supplies for the civilian population of French North Africa. These shipments, which were instituted while Gen. Maxime Weygand was the Vichy representative in North Africa, were suspended by American dissatisfaction over an obvious Vichy tendency to move closer to Berlin.

Four Main Questions

A number of exceedingly serious problems still remain, however, to trouble Franco-American relations. Among them are:

1. American doubt as to what Vichy would do in the event that Berlin demanded, not asked, the use of Dakar.

2. The question of whether Vichy would permit Japan to use the island of Madagascar as a base for anti-Allied action in the same way in which Japan was allowed to occupy French Indo-China.

3. The belief here that Admiral Darlan, if pressed by Berlin, would contrive to deliver the French fleet to the Nazis behind Marshal Pétain's back, if necessary.

4. The extent to which France will collaborate in the proposal to establish an airplane line between Spain and Argentina. It has been feared that such a line might serve primarily as a line of communication for Axis intrigues against the New World.

Bryn Mawr Announces Traveling Fellowships

BRYN MAWR, Pa., March 27 (AP) —Winners of Bryn Mawr College's highest academic awards, traveling fellowships, were announced today by Marion Edwards Park, President.

The winners include Mabel Lang, Hamilton, N. Y., in Greek; and Martha H. Storek, Norwich, Conn., in German.

Arnold Bares Oil-Axis Ties at Capitol Hearing

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attitude that—after the shooting stopped they would again pick up this profitable "partnership" with Germany.

Denies Any Ill Will

He professed no ill will against Standard, which, as a result of his antitrust charge, has just signed a consent decree making synthetic rubber patents available at long last to all companies, free of royalties. He said his antagonist was "the cartel system," and pointed out that the I. G. Farben Company not only had its cartel monopoly with Standard, but "with 100 other American companies."

"The importance of this hearing," Mr. Arnold says, "lies in formulating a constructive program to eliminate the kind of practices here set out, not in Standard Oil, which has paid the penalty, but in other basic industries.

"From every point of view, we must stop a repetition of the cartel system in America.

Program Offered

"To accomplish that purpose I would suggest that the committee seriously consider the following:

"1. The Government should encourage research.

"2. The patent system should not be permitted to impede the progress of science and the useful arts.

"3. All patent license agreements should be registered.

"4. All agreements with industries in foreign nations should be registered with a full explanation of their purpose.

"5. The cost of preventing such cartel restrictions in the future is eternal vigilance and the existence of a wide-awake investigating agency to enforce the Sherman act."

Defends Free Enterprise

He added:

"Enforcement of the antitrust laws and the maintenance of free enterprise is, as a matter of fact, impossible without committees such as this."

Mr. Arnold read a letter into the record dated 1938 from Frank A. Howard, Standard Oil executive, showing that the attitude of the Hitler Government to a Standard Oil subsidiary in Germany known as "D. A. P. G. Farben" had become a matter of concern to the American company. Mr. Howard's letter explained that "development of Germany's internal industries" had now become "the first duty of every German, individual and company."

In order to regain prestige in Germany, Mr. Arnold said, the Standard's German subsidiary developed plans for an aviation gasoline plant, and read an unsigned Standard Oil memorandum declaring the plant would be "a definite contribution" to Germany's autarchy program.

Commended by Senators

Senator after Senator congratulated Mr. Arnold as he finished his testimony.

"You've done a good job, keep it up," said Chairman Truman (D) of Missouri. "We got those synthetic rubber patents because you went after them and for no other reason."

Mr. Arnold was asked why American companies yielded to the German cartels in the first place.

He said they did so under threat of the German companies' invading the United States with mass production and low profits, competing with the American companies which relied on limited production and higher profits. This threat was enhanced after Hitler came to power. If American companies limited their profits and expanded their markets the threat would decline, he argued.

British Declare Nazi Decoy Ships At Brest Known

LONDON, March 27 (AP)—Air Minister Sir Archibald Sinclair told the House of Commons March 25 that the Air Ministry knew the Germans had dummy ships at Brest while the battleships Scharnhorst and Gneisenau were sheltering there, and that RAF pilots and bombardiers could distinguish between the fake vessels and the real ones.

In reply to a question on the possibility that the dummies might have been bombed by mistake, Sir Archibald said:

"I can assure you there was no such error."

[The Nazi warships were reported to have left Brest on Wednesday, Feb. 11, just after nightfall. The British Air Ministry, however, declared that RAF units bombed the harbor of Brest late Wednesday night. The RAF did not discover that the ships were proceeding through the Channel until 11 a. m. Thursday, Feb. 12.]

Ellis Island Trip Nets $232 in Taxes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 27 — The United States Treasury is richer by $232.90 today as the result of a trip by Capt. William J. Pedrick, Collector of Internal Revenue, Second District, to Ellis Island yesterday, when he collected the first quarterly payment from an interned Japanese business man. Captain Pedrick said he inspected 1,250 detained aliens there, among whom are 200 seamen from vessels taken over the United States.

"Among the aliens I checked were a number of Germans, Italians, Japanese and Austrians who will remain on the Island until they are tried to see whether they have had any connection with enemy propaganda, which will cause them to be sent to a concentration camp," he said. "Among the prominent Italians I saw there were Prince Girolamo Rospigliosi, Prince Ludovico Boncompagni and Tullio Carminati."

Captain Pedrick said he would also check on 5,000 aliens employed in New York industries who had registered first with their employers as single men and then recently, to reduce their income taxes, said they were married.

MacArthur Now Clad As Befits a General

By the Associated Press

Melbourne, Australia, March 27

General MacArthur now has a General's uniform made by an Australian tailor.

The United Nations Supreme Commander lost his kit during his dramatic dash from the Philippines and since had been wearing a drab uniform with bush jacket and without insignia.

N. C. Farm Women Collect $877,474

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—North Carroline farm women received $458,101 for the surplus products they sold in 1941 through 50 Home Demonstration Club markets, the Extension Division of State College reports. In addition, they sold $419,373 worth of products to merchants, institutions and hotels. The grand total was $877,474.

The number of women selling on curb markets was 2,334. Poultry and eggs were the leading products sold, with prepared and baked foods second and fruits and vegetables third.

Son of Andrew Mellon Now Second Lieutenant

FORT RILEY, Kan., March 27 (AP)—Paul Mellon, son of the late Andrew Mellon, Pittsburgh financier, became a Second Lieutenant today after nine months in the Army as a private.

Paul Mellon was one of 200 enlisted men completing a three-month course of work at a cavalry officers training school. Prior to that he had spent six months as a private at the cavalry training center.

Lieutenant Mellon was asigned to the staff and faculty of the cavalry school. His home is Upperville, Va.

Two 'Flying Tigers' Destroy 15 Japanese Planes in Burma

AMERICAN VOLUNTEER GROUP HEADQUARTERS, CENTRAL BURMA, March 24, Delayed (AP)—Two members of the American Volunteer Group operating in Burma, out on a dawn observation flight, destroyed 15 Japanese planes for certain and set 10 others afire.

At another time six of these airmen who are called the "Flying Tigers" did battle with more than 100 Japanese bombers who raided their airdrome in three waves.

Again a single one of the AVG men was harassing 27 Japanese bombers. He turned away only to tackle eight Japanese fighter planes.

The first of these adventures was on March 19, when Kenneth Jernstedt of Yamhill, Ore., and William Reed of Marion, Iowa, were detailed to an observation tour over Japanese-occupied Moulmein.

Lined up on the Moulmein Airdrome were at least 25 Japanese planes.

Jernstedt and Reed swooped out of a sheltering cloud and attacked the whole array with incendiary bullets.

The hour was still early, so they left the burning planes and lifted their P-40s out over the Salween River estuary to scout ship movements. Two Japanese fliers vainly tried to give chase.

The RAF later had a look at the Moulmein field and listed 15 of the Japanese planes as positively destroyed, the others probably.

'Food Arsenal' in France

Continued from Page 1

ing on France would provide a profitable market.

The seed shortage is the first difficulty, but Vichy claims that its new agricultural corporation, working with the State Seed Distributing Center, will get most fields planted and develop an unprecedented vegetable crop

Central Seeding Station

Behind the agricultural corporation is the purpose, encouraged by the Hitler plan for Europe, of making France an important center for varied agricultural products.

Every region is being encouraged to prepare not only stocks of seeds for coming years, but to establish stores of seed so that France will become the central seeding station for all Europe for the lean years ahead during and following the war.

An essential part of the plan is to abolish small fields, which have resulted from the excessive dividing of farms by heirs, which, pursued in generation after generation, has reduced production in some of the richest regions in France to a point at which few farms can be worked profitably.

A law for obligatory redistribution to allow workable farms having met local resistance, Vichy's Minister of Agriculture, Pierre Caziot, told a meeting of the farmers of Auvergne, here in Clermont, that the reforms will be carried through on a nation-wide scale, regardless of resistance.

"The national advantage will be so great and the annual produce of France will be so greatly increased that we shall not hesitate to use our authority to redistribute the land," M. Caziot declared.

Anyone familiar with the average French village, surrounded by fields with small patches of potatoes and wheat, planted like crazy quilts because each few yards belongs to a different person, can envisage the complexity of any plan of redistribution, especially, as M. Caziot put it, since everyone is sure his own bit of earth is the best. M. Caziot admitted that it will take years to correct this agricultural strangulation.

In the belief that the war will bring on an unprecedented international financial crisis the peasants have also been told that the foodstuffs they produce, especially the stocks of grains useful for seeding, will prove invaluable for international exchange. It will help to save France financially, preventing the devalution of the franc which every peasant keeps hidden away.

Vichy, no doubt, with Nazi pressure, is trying to convince the peasantry that, whatever new order is established in Europe after the war, France will be in the best position to speak for itself if it can feed itself and help feed its neighbors.

Vichy points out that although the idea that France in the plans for future European reorganization should be primarily agricultural, does not fit in with French aspirations, with the present lack of raw materials and the danger of a serious retrogression in industry the only immediate way of preventing national impoverishment lies in intensive agricultural production.

Meetings for the organization of all agriculture on a corporative basis are being held throughout the country. Some 4,000 farmers in the rich sugar beet region arour.1 Amiens have been persuaded to form a corporation. It is hoped that in both the Occupied and Unoccupied Zones others will adopt the model to local conditions.

"Family" Farming Region

The intention is that each farming region shall become a "family" providing itself by corporative effort against any lack of equipment or livestock. Vichy explains that it will assure every peasant a return for his toil. Farm help, it promises, will be protected against exploitation. Each farm worker will have his own home and an individual farming plot.

Vichy also declares that every industrial worker will be given a chance to participate in this national agricultural recovery drive, getting Government grants of land, seeds and tools. This system has been already set in motion. According to Vichy figures 100,000 such plots were planted in 1941.

Lack of vegetables this past winter has this spring turned the head of every family in France into a gardener.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line for one insertion; 65c a line for three insertions within seven days; 60c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

PECANS

WE WILL ship prepaid to you, 10 pounds big, beautiful medium shell Pecans, anywhere in United States east of Rocky Mountains for $1.98. Satisfaction guaranteed. Bailey's Tourist Home, Dept. C. S., Camilla, Georgia.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

POSITION WANTED ACCOUNTANT-AUDITOR Willing to go anywhere in the Western Hemisphere. 49 years old, good health, steady, desirable habits; educated and trained for the business world; 20 years' experience in private corporation accounting, 3 years in public accounting. Address X-6, Suite 2800, 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

OAKLAND, CALIF.—Man under 30, law graduate, sales manager, manufacturer's agent, now employed, desires new field of activity. Box S-48, S 815 625 Market St., San Francisco.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line for one insertion; 30c a line for three insertions within seven days; 25c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE—APPRAISING—RENTING LEASING—MANAGEMENT—SALES 689 Mass. Ave. Kir. 2345 GILES Cambridge, Mass.

RUTH PORTER Realtor Winchester Mass. Properties Win. 1310 Evenings 0917

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE

BUSINESS couple would exchange their (mid-town) beautiful furnished penthouse for apartment in Miami Beach, effective shortly. Write Box R-10, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS., near Coolidge Corner—Nicely furnished 5-room apt., with porch; very reasonable; about May 1st. Tel. Asp. 6729.

BROOKLINE, 18 Shaler St., near Coolidge Corner—Large, pleasant kitchenette suite, 1st floor, near bath and hot water; parking.

CAMBRIDGE—Very desirable conv. located apt. in remodeled house; 2 large rms., kitchen and bath, fireplace, direct entrance; $55; includes gas, elec., heat and refrigeration. Call Eliot 1919 evenings or weekends. (Mass.)

WEST ROXBURY, MASS.—2-room unfurn. suite, available Apr. 15; business woman pref.; heat, light, continuous hot water furn., electric plate for simple cooking only; 1 min to transportation; references required. Tel. PAR. 0790.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

N. Y. C.—Attractively furnished, 7 rooms, 3 baths, accommodations for 5, complete electric kitchen; 16th floor; reasonable rental—May to November. 32 Washington Square. Phone Gramercy 7-1776.

N. Y. C., 357 West 55th St. (6-K)—Sublet, long season, 3 rooms; real kitchen, dinette; sunny; all transportation.

N. Y. C., WEST 55th ST.—Sublet comfortable, cozy three-room apartment; real kitchen. Circle 7-6729.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 608 West 113th St.—Large combination rooms; kitchen, bath; only vacancy; highest class neighborhood. Apply premises, 9A6.

FOR LEASE

A New Modern Hotel in a small, wide-awake city in Georgia; 25 rooms completely equipped; located on Federal and State highway; only Christian Scientists need apply. L. R. HETRICK, 321 Healey Building, Atlanta, Georgia.

HOUSES FOR SALE

WESTWOOD—Bungalow, 5 rooms, tile bath; insulated, weather-stripped; near bus; steam heat with oil; garage. HARRY HUGHES, 6 Lull St., Islington, Mass., Route 1A Dedham 2439-W.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C., Radio City—Practitioner's attractively furnished office—part time. Phone mornings—Newtown 8-6542, afternoons CI. 7-4729.

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's office; part time; reasonable. (Office 1932). 11 West 42nd Street.

PRACTITIONER'S office for rent—part time—in Little Building, Boston. Box E-8, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PAYING GUESTS

"DUNROVAN"—An ideal place to rest; quiet, pleasant surroundings and safe. RUTH B. HOLLOWAY, 900 Sea St., Hyannis, Mass.

ROOMS AND BOARD

TO RENT—Summer cottage, adults only, $250; also rooms with board year round—country. Please send replies: MRS. WM. W. ROARK, Manchester-by-the-Sea, Mass.

ROOMS TO LET

BEAUTIFUL parlors; 5 windows, Hudson view; 2 closets; water; inviting singles $6.50 to $9.75 (tourists $1.00 daily); IRMA THOMPSON, 255 West 108th St. (Broadway), N. Y. C.

BOSTON, 195 Huntington Ave., Suite 3—Light, attractive rooms; single or double; hot and cold water. M. PEARES, Com. 3834.

BOSTON, 290 Commonwealth Ave., Apt. 4—Elevator; comfortable furnished room with running water. Circle 8267.

FOREST HILLS, L. I., N. Y.—Spacious room, private bath; owner's beautiful home. 110-33 70th Ave.; nr. transportation. BOulevard 8-2733.

HOTEL MINERVA
214 Huntington Avenue, Boston Opp. The Mother Church
A convenient place to stop when in Boston
Single with Bath $2.25 to $3.00
Double with Bath $3.50 to $4.50
39th Year Monitor Advertising
HARRY C. DEMETER, Mgr.

N. Y. C., 127 W. 58th St. (Apt. 3-W)—Desirable location; quiet, every convenience, all transportations, near park, church. CO. 5-8355.

N. Y. C., 101 W. 55th St.—Large, attractive room, 1 or 2 women; excellent location; kitchen privileges. CI. 7-8300 (14-A) after 2.

N. Y. C., 70th (3025 Broadway) (5-F)—Attractive, outside, single, adjoining bath; double; quiet; elev.; refinement; refs. EN. 2-9461.

ROOMS WANTED

WILL store your piano free, or rent room with piano. Back Bay section, Boston. Reasonable. Phone COMmonwealth 8732.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Local Classified
United States and Canada
(Continued)

MOVING AND STORAGE

Storage for Household Goods
Complete Service—Local and Long Distance Moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400.

WANTED—Return load from Missouri or en route.
WM. McDONALD & CO.
79 Dartmouth Street, Boston Com. 3388

TRUCKING

Est.—E. F. CALDWELL—1885
Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. Somerset 0678. 11 Dana St Somerville, Mass.

HELP WANTED

BOY or girl for messenger work, knowledge of stenography helpful. Apply PERSONNEL DEPARTMENT, One, Norway St., Boston.

HELP WANTED—MEN

DRAFTSMEN and ENGINEERS
E. B. BADGER & SONS COMPANY needs draftsmen in their Boston office, experienced in electrical transmission and distribution, piping layout, steel plate construction, pressure vessel design, and structural steel and reinforced concrete. A very large amount of essential work insuring top production for an indefinite period makes these positions very attractive. Remuneration is on the basis of a 40-hour week with time and one half for a generous amount of overtime. Apply to William M. Rose, Personnel Mgr., E. B. Badger & Sons Co., 75 Pitts St., Boston, Mass.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

CHRISTIAN Scientist to care for 2 babies for business couple. MRS. LOMAS, 120 West 58th St., N. Y. C. CI 6-7322.

NEAT young woman for domestic work—fond of children; plain cooking; suburban home. Box F-8, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER, sleep out, three adults; $60. KASSON, 2516 Webb Avenue (Bronx), N. Y. C. Tel. Sedgwick 3-3499.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

LONG-established organization entering new field not affected by priorities has opening for a capable woman; previous experience not essential; liberal advanced commission-bonus; permanent and with attractive future. Westerleland Silver Div., 3rd Fl., 378 Stuart St., Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION (Catholic) desires position to woman alone; reliable; best references. Circle 7-6729, N. Y. C.

EXP. INFANTS' or children's nurse, companion to lady; nursing, traveling, typing; exp.; middle aged; Christian Scientist pref. Write 679 St. John's Pl., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. MA. 2-4663.

WOMAN bookkeeper, capable, exp. mfg., other lines, desires responsible position anywhere; some stenography. Box C-4, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CASHIER-HOSTESS desires position; general knowledge restaurant management, payroll and taxes, typing. Tel. PL. 5-2798 or write Box B-11, Suite 1850, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

ANTIQUES

Get the Most For Antiques
Reliable and immediate attention.
GLUCKS, 42 Colborne Rd., Brighton, Mass. Sta 2964

ANTIQUES WANTED

CASH paid for antique furniture, glass, china, bric-a-brac, silver, etc. HENRY POSTAR, 58 Market St., Brighton, Mass. Stadium 7866

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

BOSTON CAB KEN. 5010
Limousine — chauffeur service — available for calling, touring, sightseeing.

AWNINGS AND SCREENS

SHADES, Wedding Canopies, Tents, Venetian Blinds, Storm Windows comp., Weatherstripping, HOME SPECIALTIES, BIGelow 3900, Worcester 4-2897, Milford 1800, Framingham 3131 (Mass.)

BARBER SHOPS

BUSY BEE BEAUTY SALON
Tel. Bra. 1841
576 Washington St., Braintree, Massachusetts

KATHRYN DONNELLY, Beautician
Tel. Bra. 0961
48 Sterling St., East Braintree, Massachusetts

ROSE MILTON, Beautician
Tel. Bra. 2034
137 Elm Street, Braintree, Massachusetts

CAMERA SUPPLIES

CAMERAS Bought, Sold, Exchanged. 24-Hour Service Developing and Printing Service. HARRIS CO., 47 Bromfield Street, Boston. Lib. 7142. Mail orders filled promptly.

CLEANING AND DYEING

SPRING CLEANING?
Cleaners—Dyers—Tailors
Drapes, Rugs, Curtains Cleaned
YVETTE BLEECHER
30 E. 10th St., N. Y. C. St. 9-3090

DRESSMAKING

BETSY JANE WORTLEY, 29 Gainsboro St., Ken. 0848. Opposite Jordan Hall, Boston—Custom Gowns, Suits, Remodeling. Prices Reasonable.

DANCING

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO, 15 W. 67th St., N. Y. C. Instruction for adults and children in ballroom, tap and ballet dancing. TR. 7-9480

JEWELERS-WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait — Boston's Finest Pen Shop
We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT INC., 5 Bromfield St. LIB. 3813

PIANOS

STEINWAY PIANO—Used style K, mahogany case, fine tone, only $395. BALDWIN PIANOS 150 Boylston Street, Boston.

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries. C. F. Hovey, Han. 9600, Boston.

TEXTILE MENDING

INVISIBLE MENDING SERVICE
Save that Damaged Garment.
26 Little Building, Boston Mail Orders Filled

TREE CARE

★ *Spraying* PRUNING—FEEDING INSPECTION GRATIS ★
HARTNEY-AMALIA, Inc.
Boston, Ken. 0185—No. Shore, Manchester 386

UNIFORMS

MAIDS' AND NURSES' UNIFORMS
JOSEPHINE FOLEY
80 Temple Place, Boston, 9th Floor LIB 2378

WANTED TO BUY

ART PROPERTIES BOUGHT FOR CASH
We Buy Furniture, Antiques, Silver, Books, Bric-a-Brac, Jewelry, Linens, Pianos, Paintings, Rugs, Carpets, Crystalware. Complete Homes, Apartments and Estates. Will call anywhere. Strictly confidential. Good price paid. Merchandise wanted immediately.
CROWN ART, 126 W. 22 St., N. Y. Tel. Chelsea 2-7188

WEARING APPAREL

FOR SALE — Slightly used evening dresses, furs, summer clothes; size 16. Dress Shop, 41 W. 51st St., N. Y. C. EL. 5-1344.

Massachusetts

ARLINGTON

Early Spring Is the Best Time to Apply Fertilizer
Vigoro—Bone Meal—5-8-7
Bovung—Driconure
Frazer's Immunized Seeds
R. W. Shattuck & Co.
HARDWARE—KITCHENWARE
Tel. ARLington 0114 444-446 Mass. Ave.

Spring Is Here And Spring Means
- New Scarves, New Slips, New Hankies and Dainty Things for Baby
- And they may be found at

MARY T. BUNKER
649 Mass. Ave. ARL. 3022

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS

WRIGHT'S HAT SHOP
Ladies'—Misses'—Children's
Hats and Pocketbooks
Underwear—Hosiery
47-A Park Avenue Tel. Arl. 2853-R

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS
(Continued)

Easter Cards
THE SANGERS
47 Park Ave. Tel. Arl. 3246

BOSTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330, 8 a. m. to 4:10 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Witherell's
Glass House Candies
"Always Deliciously Fresh"
We Have a Full Line for EASTER!
Come and See Our Store Displays at

21 Beale St.	Wollaston
1751 Centre St.	West Roxbury
909 Great Plain Ave.	Needham
9A Poplar St.	Roslindale
683 Mass. Ave.	Arlington
Main St., Falmouth, on Cape Cod	

Moving and Storage
46 Bromfield St. HANcock 8000

BOSTON—Dorchester

EASTER FLOWERS
Are Here!
Send some to that friend—in town or 1000 miles away.
MEMBER F. T. D. A.
F. W. HOLBROW CO.
301 Harvard Street Gen. 2095

Mrs. Edith M. Brockbank
Will bring fine Avon products to the privacy of your home for your leisurely selection.
AVON
Phone COL. 3273
71 Topliff St., Dorchester

BOSTON—Hyde Park

FERTILIZERS
Bone Meal, Sheep Dressing
LOMA VIGORO
BOVUNG MOLORGNITE
LAWN AND VEGETABLE SEEDS
GARDEN TOOLS
KEARNEY'S HARDWARE
35 FAIRMOUNT AVE. HYD. 0941

THRIFT DRESS SHOP, ALL SIZES
SUNNY SIDE SHOE HOP
SHOES Everything in sport lines
Estab. 1889 1281 River St.
Peter Rabbit Shoes for Little Tots

EASTER FLOWERS
From Our Own Greenhouses
Large Selection Plants and Cut Flowers
GEO. B. ANDERSON CO.
942 Hyde Park Ave. HYD 1930

BOSTON—Roslindale

NEW SHOES FOR EASTER
Shoes for the Entire Family
HERBERT'S SHOE SHOP
16 Corinth Street, Roslindale
Exclusive agency for Walk-over Shoes

DEBS, INC. Hose, Skirts, Underwear Sweaters
All-Wool Suits for Easter
New Smart Pastel Colorings
Come and See 7 Corinth St.

BOSTON—Roxbury

Flowers for Easter
Potted Plants
Tulips, Hydrangeas, Rose-bushes, Azaleas, and many others
Also a large variety of cut flowers
DANE'S FLOWER SHOPPE
22 Warren Street, Roxbury HIG. 7456

BRAINTREE

EASTER
Printed Bemberg Sheers; Seersucker and Chambray Dresses, Hostess Coats—cotton and rayon prints, Silk Hosiery for Ladies and Gents by Mojud and Gordon, Ankle Socks for the entire family, Lace-trimmed and tailored rayon Nightgowns and Pajamas, Ladies' Fabric Gloves, Pure Linen Handkerchiefs, Handbags, Spring Neckwear—frilly and dainty Dickeys—white and pastel shades, Paper-white Bulbs in fancy containers—50c, Bunnies, Teddies and Little Red Hens.
LEGAL STAMPS—TEL. BRA. 0734
PARSONS DRY GOODS CO.
PARSONS BLOCK, STORRS SQUARE

BROCKTON

PORTER'S
for your
Easter Outfit
Both Women's and Misses'
224-229 MAIN STREET

Storey & Co.
New Shipment
HUMMING BIRDS $1.69
Nylon Stockings
128 Main Street, Brockton

MEN! Get Your Easter Clothes at
LINEHAN'S
Cor. Main and Pleasant Sts., Brockton

Quality Cleaning and Laundry Work
ZORIC
White Star Laundry Co.
TEL. 4200 400 MAIN STREET

SELECT YOUR EASTER WARDROBE
Now at
Edgars
BROCKTON'S LEADING STORE
195 Main St., Brockton, Mass. Tel. Bro. 1

BROCKTON
(Continued)

DURAND'S CHOCOLATE SHOPS
Easter Gifts
FOR THE KIDDIES 5c to $2.00
EASTER WRAPPED CHOCOLATES
70c, $1.25, $2.25
12 Main St., Brockton, Mass.

BROOKLINE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330, 8 a. m.-4:10 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BROOKLINE TRUST CO.
Three Offices
Coolidge Corner
Brookline Village
Washington Square
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Easter Gladness!
Pearls, many styles, from $1.00
IDENTIFICATION JEWELRY
Holmberg & Douglas
Jewelers
1332 Beacon Street Coolidge Corner

Barnaby FLORISTS
Longwood 5626 11 Harvard St

Beaconsfield Laundries
ASP. 8840
Launderers and Cleansers to Discriminating People

STONE BROTHERS
The Dependable Store for Men
Mallory Hats, New Spring Fashions in Ties and Shirts
1340 BEACON STREET ASP. 9660

FLORENCE E. RAND HAT SHOPS
Gowns at Brookline
1391 Beacon Street Bea. 2092
Scarves and Hosiery at Newton
433 Center Street LAS. 0084

CAMBRIDGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Bel. 2951, 9 a. m.-11 a. m., except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Quality Flowers
Superior Service
Reasonable Prices
Harvard Square **Covin** KIRk. 1212

FISKE'S
Easter Candies
Novelties and Bunnies
3 Brattle St. Kir. 8681
Payson Park Bel. 2265
833-835 Beacon Street
Newton Center

Lawn Mowers Sharpened, Called For and Delivered. Fertilizers, Lawn Seeds, Garden Tools and Hose. Blackout Shades.
RUSSELL R. CAMERON
26 Brattle Street Tro. 6760

JEWELRY WATCH REPAIRING
Phone TRO. 3636
KENNEY'S
EASTER CARDS
844 MASS. AVE., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

CONCORD

Easter Greetings
CONCORD FRUIT CO.
29 Main Street
CONCORD 435

EVERETT

MAXWELL, the FLORIST, Inc.
FREDERICK B. MAXWELL, Treas.
FLOWERS for EASTER
April 5th
Flowers Telegraphed Anywhere
409 Broadway Eve. 3316-3317

FALL RIVER

McWhirr's
Fall River's Largest Department Store
EASTER FINERY
for all the family

FITCHBURG

W. E. Putney
Insurance
574 Main Street Tel. 733

Watson's Market
for Quality and Service
214 PEARL STREET TEL. 2946

FITCHBURG
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 1160, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

helen's
For Your Easter Outfit
Complete line of Gloves in wanted colors in kid and fabric
Lovely Bags to match your color scheme
A new line of Slips
Costume Jewelry in latest designs
Do call on us. 381 MAIN ST.

CLOVER HILL FARMS, Inc.
Our Chicken Dinners Are Very Popular
All of Our Meats Are Cooked to Order
King's Corner
North Leominster
Milk Deliveries Every Other Day. Cream, Eggs

WALTER R. ILLIG
Plumbing and Heating
Delco-Frigidaire Heating and Cooling
1 Cushing Street Tel. 475—4025

QUALITY
COAL — COKE — OIL
UNION COAL CO.
9½ PRICHARD ST. TEL. 740

Individual Fashions for Easter
All wool qualities in a wide assortment
Suits and Coats
$16.95 to $45.00
MILLER'S
331 Main Street

The Perfect Easter Gift—A
Diamond Engagement Ring
$24.75 to $1,210.00 (tax included)
Watches RICE & CO. *Silver*
F. W. RICE
350 MAIN STREET

FRAMINGHAM

WALK-OVER SHOES
Smart Styles for Easter
W. E. HENDERSON
30 Union Avenue Tel. 6306

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 COMPANY 1942
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Massachusetts

GREENFIELD

Everything New and Smart in
EASTER FASHIONS
Throughout
WILSON'S
Mallory Hats
$5.00 to $10.00
Sold Exclusively by
Farr & Willard
Mansion House Block

HAVERHILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5147-R 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"Under the Red Tile Roof"
We have locking Gas Tank Caps in now. Have you one on your car?
Mobilgas
GREEN & DREWETT
7-11 Kenoza Ave. Tel. 5310

Conserve on Fuel With Rock Wool
INSULATION
Free Estimates
W. H. CRANTON OIL CO.
14 Water Street Tel. 248

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
D. J. ATWOOD, Grocer
421 MAIN STREET TEL. 980

FRANK E. BARNES
Member American Institute of Decorators
Interior Designer
98 Merrimack Street Tel. 5472

HAVERHILL
(Continued)

The new Short Hair Style is the perfect complement for your Easter hat.
THE NASH BEAUTY SHOP
16 Merrimack St. Tel. 4080

Shoes for Men	*Shoes for Women*
Jarman	Air-O-Pedic
Florsheim	Treadeasy
E. T. Wright	Red Cross
Foot-Pals	W. B. Coon

FURBER'S SHOE STORE
63 MERRIMACK STREET

EASTER GREETINGS
Try our homemade Ice Cream
Durand's Chocolates
Kemp's Salted Nuts
also Chocolate Bunnies
Easter Eggs and Baskets
PICKARD'S COZY CORNER
20 Winter St. Tel. 2429

Quality is the thing in your Spring Topcoat. The Manhattan Shop label assures you of Quality and Style—Priced from $22.50-$40.00.
THE MANHATTAN SHOP
1 Merrimack Street

COATS . . . SUITS
In Fashions That Live
In Fabrics That Last
New York Specialty Shop
12 Merrimack Street

HINGHAM

Flowers for Easter
Flowers wired anywhere
LOVELL
The Florist
HINGHAM 0335

The Greatest Music by the World's Greatest Artists on Victor Records
DRISCOLL RADIO
South Street Hing. 0018

Shoes for the Entire Family
Co-operative Shoes—Famous for quality.
Expert repair work promptly done.
Peter's SHOE STORE
South Street, Hingham

For Easter
WHITMAN'S SAMPLER
SEALTEST ICE CREAM
KEMP'S SALTED NUTS
Dykeman's Drug Store
HINGHAM 0360—1277
At the Square At the Centre

HOLYOKE

DREIKORN'S
"Orange Wrap"
BREAD
320 PARK STREET

Pick your favorite Spring Styles here!
Smart, New NATURAL BRIDGE SHOES
NAPOLEON BAIL
Shoe Store and Repair Factory
168 High Street

A. T. GALLUP, Inc.
Men's Clothing
302 High St., Holyoke, Mass.

WM. B. WHITING COAL CO.
"Make it a rule to use Whiting's Fuel"
ESTABLISHED IN 1870
458 Dwight Street

LAWRENCE

New Spring Styles in
WALK-OVER SHOES
for Men and Women
Walk-Over Shoe Shop
275 Essex Street

Flowering plants and cut flowers of all kinds
FOR EASTER
Also beautiful arrangements of flowers to wear
E. M. RUSSELL
FLOWERS TELEGRAPHED
488 Broadway
Methuen, Mass.
Ph. Lawrence 5215

Easter
Baskets, Eggs, Sugar
Toys and Novelties
JUNKINS CANDY STORE
577 Essex Street, next to Waldorf

Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____ for_____ year, or_____months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME_____
STREET and NUMBER_____
CITY and STATE_____
MC-3
Coupon

LAWRENCE
(Continued)

The Latest Merchandise for
Easter
and the
Springtime
Is Here
■
A. B. SUTHERLAND CO.

For a Lovelier Easter
Choose your costume at
Cherry & Webb

SEE OUR NEW SHIRTS FOR SPRING
$1.39 $1.69 $1.95 $2.29
Earlington's SWEATERS

LEXINGTON

MOTHS
One application of our Moth Proofing is guaranteed to prevent moth damage for 10 years.
CRAFT CLEANSERS
WHERE CLEANING IS AN ART
1702 MASS. AVENUE

We have Hallmark Cards for Easter
Greeting cards for all occasions.
THE MINUTE SHOPPE
Mrs. E. M. Robinson, Prop.
15 WALTHAM STREET

THEATRE PHARMACY, Inc.
1792 Mass. Avenue
Lexington 0064
Easter Chocolates
Kemp—Whitman—Lovell & Covel

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
1170 MASS. AVE. LEX. 0326
Boned Fine Rib Roast of Beef lb. 39c
Cape Cod Cooks Clam Chowder 16 oz. can 19c
Trimmed and Washed Spinach pkg. 15c

Easter Cards and Gifts
Imported Stemware in Stock
The REMEMBRANCE SHOP
New Viano Block

MINUTE MAN MARKET
ASTOR BROS.
1047-1049 Mass. Ave.
For Easter—Featuring
Morrell Tenderized and E-Z Cut Hams

Smart Spring Fashions
IN
Millinery and Dresses
ANN WEBBER
1846 Mass. Avenue—Arcade Building

THE HAT BOX
Mabel W. Wilson
Millinery
Alterations on Hats and Dresses
Veiling, Ribbons, Flowers
1775a Mass. Ave. over Child's Coffee House

DURAND'S
EASTER CHOCOLATES
2 lbs. for $1.20
Novelties for Children
Party Candies
1780 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 1321-R

Bradstreet's
1760 Massachusetts Ave., Lexington, Mass.
Telephone: Lexington 1315
NEW SPRING MILLINERY
1.49 Up
Latest styles in the new jumper dress, slack suits and accessories.

BATEMAN'S
1735 Massachusetts Ave.
For Spring
New Congoleums, New Curtains, New Shades. In our Basement.

The Minute Man Gift Shop
MRS. MARY E. ARCHIBALD
1340 Massachusetts Ave.
New Jewelry for Easter
New Bags, all colors. Hand-woven Cape Cod Ties, Handkerchiefs. Lots of other gifts. Easter Cards are ready.

FLOWERS and POTTED PLANTS
for Easter
J. T. Carlson
83 East Street Tel. Lex. 0889

LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lowell 3-9748 8 a. m. to 12 m. Mondays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Special
Stoneface Topcoats $38.50
Special
Alpadora Topcoats $29.50
Sold Only by
TALBOT CLOTHING CO.
LOWELL

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
The Sale you've been waiting for
March Sale of Housewares
Greatest Values of the Year
PALMER STREET ANNEX

More women are wearing more suits all the time
Cherry & Webb's
LOWELL, MASS.

DONALDSON'S
for
Complete Line of Easter Cards
75 Merrimack St.—On the Sunny Side
LOWELL, MASS.

Your Easter Suit or Coat is ready for you at
The Bon Marche
LOWELL, MASS.

For Better Heat at Lower Cost you'll like
Lowell Coke
LOWELL GAS CO.

Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
Tel. 2-3891 Tel. 6328
E. A. Wilson Co.

G. C. PRINCE & SON, Inc.
108 Merrimack Street
Stationers, Gift Shop
Easter Cards and Gifts

LYNN

Easter COATS
for Girls
Navy blue twills and shetlands . . . glen plaids and pastels; gold, red and navy blue Herringbone tweeds in natural, powder blue and aqua. Crepe lines 7 to 14—12 to 16—and some half sizes.
$8.98 to $12.98
Goddard Bros
MARKET ST. TELEPHONE LY 2-3737
The Quality Store of Greater Lynn

FLOWERS
FOR EASTER
WILLIAM MILLER & SONS
1888—*FLORISTS*—1942
884 WESTERN AVENUE, LYNN
TEL. LY. 2-1360
"We Solicit Your Patronage"

Your Easter
COAT
is here at
T. W. ROGERS CO
UNION STREET

Paper and Ink make millions think—
Use Modern Printcraft!
■
Jackson and Phillips, Inc.
515 Washington Street, Lynn
LY 3-4956

SPRAGUE, BREED & STEVENS & NEWHALL INC.

MALDEN

Complete Line of Watches
ELGIN—HAMILTON
WALTHAM
Fascinating Costume Jewelry
GEORGE DOWNIE, Jeweler
28 Pleasant Street Malden

HARRY'S SHOE SHOP
New Spring Styles. Shoes for the Entire Family.
Agency for Walk-Over Shoes
89 Pleasant St., Malden

SPRING STYLES
SUITS $25.00 up TOPCOATS $22.50 up HATS $3.95 up
All Wool — Rich Fabrics
BAKER'S
The Apparel Shop that's "on the Square"
440 MAIN ST. MALDEN SQUARE

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor

MALDEN
(Continued)

"Famous Name" SHOES
FINEST SHOES
from
FINEST SOURCES
at a Great Saving
BARRY'S SHOE STORE
HARDWICK BLOCK
60 Exchange St. Tel. Malden 1245

ZOTOS TURNS YOUR HEAD *to Beauty*

You feel lovely . . . you look lovely . . . you *are* lovely in one of our Zotos machineless permanents. Zotos gives you easy-to-care-for curliness. Make your Zotos appointment now!
RUTH E. ASH
442 Main St. Tel. Mal. 2797

BOYS' KNICKER SUITS
for Easter

$8.95-$12.50
Prep Suits
with Two Pairs of Long Trousers
$19.50-$22.50
BENOIT-DUFF CO.
95 Pleasant Street Malden 1280
MALDEN, MASS.

For 21 Years Malden's Outstanding
Children's Store
Now Showing
NEW SPRING FASHIONS
Moderately Priced
Complete Children's Outfitters from Infancy to 16 years
B & S Children's Bazaar
90 Pleasant St. Malden, Mass.

COGGAN & SHERMAN
Hardware and Department Store
415 Main St. Tel. MAL. 4302

SHEEP DRESSING, 100 lbs.	$1.59
BONE MEAL, 100 lbs.	$3.39
FERTILIZER, 4-8-4	$2.25
BRECK'S GRASS SEED, 3 lb. sack	.79

For Your Valuables
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES
Silver Storage
MIDDLESEX COUNTY NATIONAL BANK
CAMBRIDGE · EVERETT · MALDEN · STONEHAM
Member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Dorothy Benham

MILLINERY
Malden, 147 Pleasant St.
Quincy, 1239 Hancock St.
Arlington, 663 Mass. Ave.
Waltham, 433 Moody St.

OF COURSE
You'll Buy a Hat for EASTER
See Our Selection of Fine Millinery $1.98 to $7.98
Boston Leader
45 [illegible] St. 349 Moody St.
Malden Waltham
189 Essex St., Salem

LOUIS KLANE'S SHOES
61 Pleasant St.

EASTER SHOES
for all the family
Carefully Fitted
AAAA to EEE Widths
"Fitted by X-Ray" Modest Prices

HOFFMAN'S HOSIERY STORE
Malden's Leading Hosiery Store
106 PLEASANT STREET
Hoffman's Hosiery Is the Ideal Easter Gift

Greeting Cards and **Candies**
MORGAN'S PHARMACY
160 Pleasant Street Malden 0459

HOUSE OF JACKSON
New Location
28 Exchange St. Hardwick Block
CLEANSERS—TAILORS—FURRIERS
Refresh Your Garments for Spring. Every Garment Carefully Checked
Estab. 1892
Delivery Service Malden 0143

New Stock Arriving Daily
Numerous Gift Show Samples
Floral Arrangements
Decorator's Pieces
New Glassware
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
Lending Library
PAULA WARREN GIFT SHOP
142 Pleasant St. Tel. Mal. 0402

FLOWERS *for* **EASTER**
E. D. KAULBACK & SON
Florist
Geo. H. Pike, Prop.
160 Pleasant St. Mal. 0500

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor advertised laundry

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

MALDEN
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Malden 3773 Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

AT KOTZEN'S

See Our Complete Line of

FLORENCE PRODUCTS

- DUAL OVEN RANGES
- GAS RANGES
- OIL RANGES
- OIL HEATERS
- RANGE OIL BURNERS
- EASY TERMS OF COURSE

I. I. KOTZEN CO.
454-460 MAIN STREET, MALDEN
Open Thursday and Saturday Evenings

MEDFORD

FAMILY LAUNDRY CO.
Cleansers (THE GOOD ONE) Launderers
We will be pleased to serve you
27 Dartmouth Street Malden 3097

"Home of Quality and Service"
Medford Square Meat Shop
8 FOREST STREET
FRESH DRESSED NATIVE
TURKEYS
HEAVY WESTERN BEEF
Free delivery—Telephone Mystic 3310

MODERN TAILORING CO.
Cleansers, Tailors and Furriers of the Better Kind
We Call For and Deliver
Suits and Coats Made to Order
271 Main Street Mystic 2730-M

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Melrose 4264-R, 9 a. m. to 12 daily, except Sunday and holidays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

EASTER CANDY SPECIALTIES
Hopkins ICE CREAM DELIVERY

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE
EASTER CARDS AND GIFTS
Wedding Gifts attractively wrapped and delivered free in Melrose or packed for transportation.
COWAN'S GIFT SHOPPE
Tel. Mel. 1870 153 W. Emerson St.

NEWHALL'S SHOE STORE
Shoes with style that fit and are dependable
547 MAIN STREET

BELLEVUE SHOPPE
445 Main Street
for Smart Dresses, Coats, Hats
Melrose 1572

Phone your orders Mel. 4200-1-2-3
ANDREWS' MARKET
Phone orders Fri. for early Sat. delivery
Products Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor
510 MAIN STREET

Melrose Florist Co.

Flowers, Plants and Corsages of Distinction
245 WEST WYOMING AVE.
TEL. MEL. 1628

Williams Insurance Agency
M. DUDLEY WILLIAMS, Jr.
Insurance—Real Estate
437 Main St., Next to Melrose Theatre
Tel. Mel. 4500

Follow the Easter Parade
from the

PATTEE CORSET SHOP
523 Main Street MEL. 2134

COAL—OIL
Reliable fuel, good service
Telephones Melrose 0794—0795
C. B. & F. H.
GOSS

SMART EASTER APPAREL
for Men

PRIOR
"The Haberdasher"
517 MAIN STREET

ALECK'S
SUITS AND TOPCOATS
for Easter
We treat you ☐ all year ○
406 Main St. Tel. 3532-R

Lady May Shop

Easter Accessories
Hosiery—Lingerie
Handkerchiefs—Gloves
489 Main Street Mel. 2130-M

NEEDHAM

Fuel Oil *Range Oil*
Willett & Chadwick Coal Co.
'blue coal'—N. E. Coke
Holland Furnace System of Heating
Oil Burners
1320 Great Plain Avenue
Phone 1410—0410 Nat.

MASSACHUSETTS

NEEDHAM
(Continued)

Helene's
Smart Millinery
Hats Individually Styled
BAGS AND GLOVES
Next to the Theatre

EASTER FLOWERS *from*
RICHWAGEN'S
Highland Ave. at Rosemary St. NEE. 0652

NEW BEDFORD

NEW BEDFORD, MASS.
STAR STORE
EASTER FASHIONS
for all the family

Gulf Hill Dairy
Grade A Milk Buttermilk Heavy Cream Ice Cream
Gulf Hill Parlors
596 Pleasant St. New Bedford, Mass.
So. Dartmouth, Mass
Luncheon, Dinner Afternoon Tea
Fancy Pastries
Schlafft's Candies

THE PRINT SHOP
Easter Cards
586 Pleasant St., The Cushing Bldg.

Loretta's
FINE MILLINERY
566 Pleasant Street

Beautiful Assortment of Easter Cards
Special Cards of interest to readers of The Christian Science Monitor at
HUTCHINSON'S 222 UNION ST.

GEORGE E. TRIPP
PACKERS and MOVERS
LOCAL and LONG DISTANCE
Fan Disinfected After Each Moving
276 ELM STREET DIAL 2-3721

Perry's
THE FLORIST
Flowers and Plants
FOR EASTER
TELEGRAPHED ANYWHERE
72 Spring St. Dial 7-9714

GRANDVIEW GARDENS
Violets Azaleas
Greenhouse
331 Sconticut Neck Road
Fairhaven, Mass. Tel. 3-4066

NEWTON

Shoes for You and Your Children
W. L. McCAMMON
283 Washington Street
NEWTON CENTRE

NEWTON CENTRE MARKET
1241 CENTRE STREET BIG. 4240

Large Legs of Lamb	lb. 25c
Rib Lamb Chops	lb. 23c
Rump Steaks	lb. 49c and 59c
Artichokes	4 for 25c

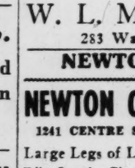
NEWTONVILLE

"A Shade Better"
NEWTON AWNING CO.
AWNINGS
WINDOW SHADES
VENETIAN BLINDS
PORCHES SCREENED
861-865 Washington Street LAS. 4853

FUEL OIL
COAL COKE
LASell 7560
NONANTUM COAL CO.

EMERSON FASHIONS
For Misses and Juniors
290 WALNUT STREET BIG. 0764
SLACKS—SKIRTS
SWEATERS—BLOUSES
Joan Miller and Tailortown Dresses
$2.98 to $5.98

Furniture insurance protects *all* household contents. Are yours protected against fire? If not, see us *today*.
ALFRED E. FULLER
Your Insurance Counselor
46 Austin Street, Newtonville, Mass.
Bigelow 7304



EASTMAN'S Flower Shop
Choice Flowers for Easter
846 Walnut Street
BIG. 6781

NEWTON—Auburndale

MEMBER F. T. D. A.
Rigg's FLOWER SHOP
EASTER
Plants, Flowers
Corsages
3000 Commonwealth Avenue Big. 2971

MASSACHUSETTS

NORWOOD

Norwood Furniture Co.
Furniture of Distinction
ATTRACTIVELY PRICED
Radios Home Appliances
724 Washington Street Norwood 1132

Good Spring Clothing for All at No Great Advance
ORREN BROS.
663 Washington Street

NORWOOD
BAKERS
Complete Outfits for Children for Easter

PITTSFIELD

Smith Brothers Coal and Oil Co.
Incorporated
172 West Street Tel. 7396

Lovely Spring Fashions
at
England Brothers

The
AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

ELECTRIC SUPPLY & REPAIR CO., Inc.
Distributors
TELECHRON CLOCKS
"AIRCO" WELDING SUPPLIES
RITTENHOUSE CHIMES
"BITUMASTIC" PAINT
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
63 Eagle Street

Dodge and Plymouth Cars and Dodge Trucks
Sales and Service
Shapiro Motors
Mr. Harold Haywood, Mgr.
Dial 8255 631 North St. Open Eves.

Just Arrived
Our most complete Spring Showing of
Kuppenheimer Clothes
in Years
BESSE-CLARKE
273 NORTH STREET AT SUMMER

WHITE ROSE PEARS No 1 can **19c**
Kelsey's Market
Truly a Great Place to Trade

FOLLWELL'S
for Easter Flowers
FOLLWELL GREENHOUSES
805 North St. Dial 8081

Nothing Like Books for Easter
We have a large selection. Read
PRAYER *by Butterick*
The Open Book Shop
70 NORTH STREET

QUINCY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: GRA. 0406. Hours: 9:30 to 11:30 a. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Visit Quint's
EASTER FLOWER SHOW
Corsages, Easter Novelties, Cut Flowers
Quint's GREENHOUSES
Quincy, Mass. 1258 Hancock St.

How Long Can You Run Your Car!
Our factory trained mechanics can best answer that. Only genuine Chevrolet parts used.
Woodwards Chev. Co.
Bin 9200 426 Adams St., Milton

FOY'S MARKET
The Sign of Quality Since 1899
Free Delivery
Charge Privileges
1177 Hancock St. 60 Franklin St. Pre. 1234

Bradford & Caswell Co.
We carry a full line of choice meats and groceries
HATCHET BRAND CANNED GOODS
Deliveries in Quincy and Milton
2 BROOK ST. WOLLASTON **PRE. 6330, 6331**

READING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Reading 1037 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Town of Reading, Mass.
MUNICIPAL LIGHT DEPT.
MERCHANDISE STORE
dealers in
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
for the home
58 HAVEN STREET TEL. READING 1340

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor advertised laundry.

MASSACHUSETTS

READING
(Continued)

17 Pounds of Snowy Laundry $2.05
Called for, washed and ironed, and delivered to your home.
Telephone Stoneham 0407
New Method Laundry
22 Gould Street Stoneham, Mass.

WENDELL BANCROFT & CO.
COAL · COKE · LUMBER
PHONE 1264-READING, MASS

M. F. CHARLES & SONS
JEWELERS
Hamilton and Elgin Watches
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing
610 MAIN STREET TEL. REA. 1466

HAGER'S
89 Albion Street Wakefield
Easter Candies and Novelties. Our Home-Made Chocolates packed in Easter boxes. Easter Bunnies.

SALEM

The Dorothy L. Beauty Salon
All Kinds of Permanent Waves
Machine and Machineless
247 Essex Street, 2nd Floor Tel. 0360

New Spring Hats
Inexpensively Priced
GERTRUDE METCALFE
Milliner
29 North St., opp. Lynde

SOMERVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Somerset 3057 Hours 9 to 12 noon daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Showing the Latest Men's Suits, Topcoats and Sport Clothes
FOR SPRING 1942
in Ready-to-Wear with that Custom Touch
Stellar
Sparrow Building, Davis Square

THE KIDDIE SHOPPE
Davis Square
Happy Easter for the Kiddies
We have the largest assortment of Kiddies' apparel to be found in Greater Boston
Quality at Lowest Possible Prices
Make your selection early

S. POSSICK CO.
Furniture and Upholstering
Complete Line of Furniture and Rugs
Slip Covers Made to Order
389 Summer St., Davis Sq. Som. 0746

GORDON'S
MEN'S SHOP
Complete Line of Men's Wear
301 BROADWAY
Next door to the Capitol Theatre

★ Star Market Co. ★
CHECK OUR PRICES FIRST!
Always the lowest possible prices on every nationally-known brand in our store. Every day—6 days a week.
401 HIGHLAND AVE. IN DAVIS SQ.

MOORE PRINTING CO., Inc.
Job Printing
5 College Circle, Davis Square
Telephone Somerset 2730

J. W. HOWARD
Flowers
Cut Flowers and Potted Plants for All Occasions Grown on the Premises.
Telephone Orders Given Special Care
328 BROADWAY SOM. 0416

SPRINGFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-1817, 1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Call me for personal insurance service
CHARLES W. GOWEN
Ludlow, Mass.
Office Dial 8611
Residence Dial 4-7294

STOUGHTON

Buy Direct from the Maker
Save money on your
SUITS, TOPCOATS, OVERCOATS
Nasher Manufacturing Company
On Cushing St., near Stoughton Sq., Stoughton, Mass. Just off Routes 27 and 138. Open 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

WAKEFIELD

BELLEVUE SHOPPE
Elizabeth A. Belliveau, Prop.
Our store is full of pretty things for Easter. A full line of millinery and all new colors and materials, also a good assortment of dresses.
360 Main Street Wakefield, Mass.

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

MASSACHUSETTS

WELLESLEY

DIEHL'S DEPENDABLE DELIVERIES
COAL • COKE • WOOD • FUEL OILS
LUMBER • BUILDING MATERIALS
PAINT • GASOLINE • GRAIN
FERTILIZER
WELLESLEY 1530
1876 **F. DIEHL & SON, INC.** 1940

FRAMINGHAM
COLD FUR STORAGE CO.
C. F. CARLSON, Mgr.
Wholesale and Retail Furriers
Cold Storage—Factory—Tannery Showrooms
17 Haven Street, off Hollis, Framingham
Tel. 4688 Since 1909

★ Star Market Co. ★
Fancy Fresh Fowl . . lb. 27c
3½-lb. average—tender, meaty
Fresh Roe Shad . . . lb. 29c
DELIVERY SERVICE
583 Washington St. Wel. 2820

Terr-Germaine **Hat Shop**
Smartly Styled Easter Hats
Tel. Wel. 1028-R 15 Central St.

WEYMOUTH

EASTER SPECIAL
Rayon Satin and Crepe Slips, $1.29
DOROTHY ANN SPECIALTY SHOP
Weymouth Landing

Garden Tools and Seeds
R. E. COBB HARDWARE CO.
33 Washington Street, Weymouth
Telephone Wey. 0038

WINTHROP

DEROO'S
ELECTRIC & RADIO SHOP
10 BARTLETT ROAD OCEAN 0176
Abbott L. Deroo, Prop.
RCA Home and Auto Radio Sales and Service
Licensed Electrical Contracting and Repairing

B. N. SAMUELS, Inc.
Pharmacists
EASTER
We have many lovely gifts to offer in our cosmetic department. We also carry an excellent grade of candies.

Ham's **EASTER**
For that special treat try our home-made ice cream.
Easter Candies, 5c to $5.00
Easter Cards, appropriate and exclusive, 5c to 50c
BEACH 0057 CENTRE 0700 HIGHLANDS 1667

GEORGE W. THOMPSON
368 Main Street OCE. 0576
Builder and Roofer
Remodeling and Repairing
FREE ESTIMATES

W. H. RUTTLE
9 Bartlett Road Ocean 0030
To Gladden Someone's Easter
Flowers for All Occasions
Greenhouse at 294 Bowdoin St. Ocean 0789

WORCESTER

TATMAN & PARK
Insurance of All Kinds
Including AUTOMOBILE
44 FRONT ST. DIAL 5-4341

'blue coal'
New Eng. Coke—Fuel Oils
Coal Stokers—Oil Burners
F. E. POWERS CO.
13 Federal Street 3-7281

ASK MR. BABB
how to make a Collection
Vases, Glasses, Lacquers, Porcelains, etc., a pleasure.
340 MAIN STREET

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Caxton Street London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9491.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

WORTHING—A few paying guests received in private home; best residential part; moderate terms. 10 Cowper Road.

PIANO TUNING

H. LOUIS DOVE—From Broadwoods, tunings, repairs, overhauls; distance no object. 21 Bulstrode Ave. Hounslow Tel. Hounslow 0264

POST VACANT

MOTHER'S help (over 30 years of age) required for 2 boys (7 and 5) at day school and girl aged 2; country; daily maid kept and morning help. Apply Hon. Mrs. George, Raymead, Harpsden, Henley-on-Thames. Phone Henley 479.

SOUTH WALES—Lady companion over 30 for wife of serving officer, to help with children and small house; pretty district. MRS. WALLINGFORD, Crickhowell, Brec.

Crossword Quiz Answers

M	A	S	E	F	I	E	L	D	
E	■	S	A	X	■	T	O	Y	■
L	O	■	W	I	V	E	S	■	P
I	D	A	■	T	I	M	■	B	U
Z	E	U	S	■	O	■	O	A	T
A	■	B	I	L	L	O	W	S	■
B	E	E	T	■	E	■	L	I	M
E	A	R	■	I	T	S	■	N	O
T	T	■	R	O	S	E	S	■	P
H	■	T	I	L	■	M	E	M	■
S	Y	B	A	R	I	T	E	S	

27

England

BATH

L. B. YOUNG LTD.
SHOE SPECIALIST
6, Argyle Street, Bath
STYLE with COMFORT

Williams
FASHION SPECIALISTS
also at: SALISBURY WINTON WIMBORNE 26/27 MILSOM ST. Tel. 2330 BATH.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

WHITE BROS.
Builders and Decorators
SANITARY, ELECTRICAL and HOTWATER ENGINEERS
20 Sackville Rd. Works, Turkey Rd.
Phone Bexhill 197

BIRMINGHAM

TAILORS
Ladies' and Gentlemen's
A. B. SEAR, Ltd.
39 CARRS LANE, BIRMINGHAM

BOURNEMOUTH

Wilsons
LADIES' FASHIONS
62-66, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth. 626, 628, Christchurch Road, Boscombe. 1, Catherine Street, Salisbury. 248, High St., Exeter. 38, 42, 44, South St., Worthing.

SHOP AT
Plummers
Old Christchurch Rd. Tel. 7000
Also at—
BRIGHTON HAILSHAM
HASTINGS BOSCOMBE
TUNBRIDGE WELLS SOUTHAMPTON
EASTBOURNE WEYMOUTH
LEWES BATH
YEOVIL WINCHESTER

Bournemouth's Premier FURNISHING STORE
J. J. Allen Ltd.
THE QUADRANT TEL. 312

COLLENET & CO.
13 THE ARCADE
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIRDRESSERS and PERFUMERS
Permanent Waving a Speciality
TEL. 2010

Eileen Hitchcock
286 Old Christchurch Rd. The Lansdowne
FLORIST
Lovely Flowers and Choice Fruit
Local Grown Vegetable Produce
Fresh Daily
Tel. Bournemouth 2196

Terrant's
Fashion Specialists
89-91 Old Christchurch Road and Commercial Road
Telephone 6780—6781

BealeSons
BEALE & SONS Ltd
The Store for Value and Service
Established Nearly 80 Years
COMMERCIAL ROAD PHONE 5000

The Sole Agent for the Noted
"K" SHOES
is
J. A. HAWKES and SON LTD.
8 Branches in Bournemouth and Poole

RELIANCE LAUNDRY, Ltd.
Paisley Road
Phone Southbourne 100
Twice a Week 1 Pass Your Door

High Class Grocers and Provision Merchants
Alfred Cave Ltd.
TEL. WINTON 213
Prompt Deliveries
Post Office, Moordown, Bournemouth

TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS
HICKS BOSCOMBE
Stockists of High-Grade Ready-to-Wear Clothing for Men and Boys
837-839 Christchurch Road
Tel. Southbourne 801

BRIGHTON and HOVE

Tel. HOVE 5003
GREGORY & SMITH LTD.
121, Western Road, Brighton 1
for
Coal, Coke and Boiler Fuel

PALMEIRA STORES
Brighton & Hove Supply Association Ltd.
For FOOD, FURNISHINGS and all
Household Requisites
Highest Quality Lowest Prices
Phone 2253 HOVE

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

ENGLAND

BRISTOL

Brooks of Bristol
Dyers and Dry Cleaners

BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
Union Street, Bristol PHONE 24459
Morning Refreshments
Light Vegetarian Luncheons
Teas
NEW BRANCH CAKE SHOP
QUEEN'S COURT, Nr. Victoria Rooms, Clifton. Phone 30787

BROMLEY

E. A. VICKERS & SON LTD.
Builders—Decorators
16 LONDON LANE BROMLEY
Telephone Ravensbourne 1264

URIDGE'S STORES
Family Grocers and Provision Merchants
BROMLEY CHISLEHURST
Quality—Value—Service

Daniel Grinsted Ltd.
234 High Street, Bromley
For Best Quality
COAL, ANTHRACITE, COKE, CORN SEEDS and FERTILIZERS
Also at 47 Chatterton Road and Oakley Road, Bromley Common
Phone Ravensbourne 0388

PARSONS *of Bromley*
LIMITED
42 HIGH STREET, BROMLEY
Boys' and Gentlemen's HOSIERS and Outfitters
PHONE RAV. 0302
Agents for BRAEMAR

CAMBERLEY

PHONE CAMBERLEY 1375 (three lines)
KEIL
Builder and Decorator
St. Mary's Works, Frimley Road

CANTERBURY

S.W.Bligh
RADIO AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEER
Consult us for Electrical Supplies and Installations
RADIO AND GRAMOPHONE SPECIALISTS
1 and 2 North Lane Tel. 2295-6

CHELTENHAM

BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
Luncheons · Teas
23 and 25 Clarence Street

FAMILY GROCERS and PROVISION MERCHANTS
W. Vale & Co. Ltd.
93/94 Winchcombe Street Tel. 2733

CROYDON PURLEY and District

The Best Obtainable
COALS and BOILER FUELS
supplied by
T. S. & C. PARRY
6, Station Approach, East Croydon
Phone Croydon 1269

EXETER

Joan Cresswell
Limited
ARCADE CORNER HIGH STREET EXETER
The fashion house with a triple alliance of Quality, Efficiency and Economy
PERFECT TAILORING
GOWNS OF DISTINCTION
EXQUISITE FURS
Hats by All the Leading Milliners
Complete Bridal Attire

PINDER & TUCKWELL, Ltd.
43/44, High Street
Civil and Military
TAILORS
School and College Outfitters
Phone 3284
JAEGER agents BURBERRY

KINGSTON and SURBITON

Bentalls
KINGSTON-ON-THAMES
ENGLAND'S WONDER STORE
- Tudor Restaurant
- Loose Covers and Curtain Makers
- Furniture and Furnishings

Kingston 1001

OXFORD

Elliston & Cavell Ltd
OXFORD
Oxford's Modern Store

PLYMOUTH

Come to
Pophams
THE WEST COUNTRY SHOPPING RENDEZVOUS
When you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable, or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic.
Popham's—Plymouth

ENGLAND

POOLE and District

Walters & Co.
(PARKSTONE) LTD.
New and Used Cars
Repairs—Tuition
Parkstone Hall Garage Tel. 705-6

RICHMOND and District

Wright Bros Ltd RICHMOND, SURREY
The Leading Drapers & House Furnishers IN THE DISTRICT
Early Closing Day — Wednesday

SUTTON COLDFIELD

O. M. WESTWOOD
24, Birmingham Road Phone 1770
Also at 36A, High Street Phone 1461
and 30 High Street Phone 1555
Permanent Waving
MACDONALD (Pure Steam System)
OLGAARD (Sachet System)
JAMAL (Steam System)

7-HOUR CLEANERS
SUTTON'S
Quickest Cleaners
The Parade and Jacey Buildings BIRMINGHAM ROAD
Sutton Coldfield SUT 2630

Linda Holland Ltd.
HATS GOWNS
COATS FURS
44 Birmingham Road
Tel. Sutton 3387

DEES
are open to supply your needs at the very best prices
Drysalters
Brush and Wallpaper Merchants
77, Parade, Sutton Coldfield. Tel. Sut. 1238

SUTTON—Surrey

LADIES!
For Smart Footwear and All Shoe Repairs Go to
SHINNERS LTD.
SUTTON
Shop at
WOOTTEN BROS.
For Your Hat, Gloves, Hosiery and Underwear
Knitwear also in stock
26, Grove Rd. Tel. VIGilant 3054

TEIGNMOUTH

REGENT CAFE
(Thomas & Son)
TEIGNMOUTH
Bakers—Confectioners
Quality and Service Phone 41
Also Courtenay Restaurant Newton Abbot

TORQUAY

WILLIAMS & COX
Drapers and Silk Mercers
SUMMER FASHIONS
4a, 5, 6 Strand, Torquay Tel. 4314

Whiteway & Ball Ltd.
Coal and Coke Merchants
G. P. O. BUILDINGS, FLEET ST.
TORQUAY PHONE 2011

Edward Henry Sermon
High-Class Gem Work
JEWELLER *and* SILVERSMITH
Emblem Jewellery
10 VICTORIA PARADE 10

TRACES' LIMITED
DAIRY PRODUCE
124, Reddenhill Road Babbacombe
7, Fore Street St. Mary Church
Phone 87130
Also
Fruit, Vegetables, and Poultry
122, Reddenhill Road, Babbacombe
Phone 87130

Vauxhall
Local Distributors Since 1907
Tom Brown & Son (Torquay) Ltd.
BRUNSWICK GARAGE, TORRE
Phone 2426

BENDLE BROS.
Printers—Stationers
15-16 George Street, Torquay
(Behind 62 Fleet Street) Tel. 2481

WORTHING

ALDRIDGE BROS.
Art Dealers
Pictures help to make the PATHWAY OF LIFE more pleasant. Call at
THE LITTLE GALLERY
Warwick Street, Worthing

Wales

CARDIFF

Penfound Bros.
PARK HALL BLDGS., CARDIFF
QUALITY *Beetive* SHOES

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Good Speaking Is An Art

In the thirty-second chapter of Job, and the twentieth verse, we read that Elihu, the Buzite, having listened long, said, "I will speak, that I may be refreshed."

In an after-dinner speech, however, it is the audience and not the speaker that is principally to be refreshed.

Lord Rosebery once said that after-dinner speaking might be described as a tiresome harangue addressed to people who do not want to listen.

But after-dinner speaking by one who has the gift of felicitous expression, coupled with common sense, can be enjoyable and instructive.

Three essentials are brevity, appropriateness, and spontaneity. Here conciseness may be construed as cleverness, while volubility may easily put one down a bore.

Such a speaker should resolutely avoid the pestilently common habit of apologizing by saying that he cannot think why he has been sesected for this purpose, as he knows nothing about the subject.

Successful after-dinner speaking, notwithstanding its seemingly impromptu character, requires painstaking preparation. By rehearsing his speech several times, varying the words at each repetition, the speaker may later give the impression that he is thinking on his feet.

Before one begins to gather material for an address, he should ask himself: "How long am I expected to speak?" "Who else will speak?" "What is the occasion?" "Should my speech be mainly serious or humorous?" "Who will precede me in speaking?"

In delivery, an easy conversational style is best. A rather deliberate style gives weight and dignity to a speech.

Humorous stories are welcomed in an after-dinner talk. They should be apposite, reasonably short and unhackneyed. Such stories should be carefully memorized.

The conclusion should be brief. An otherwise good speech can be utterly ruined by a protracted ending. Usually less than a hundred words will suffice with which to conclude. **Grenville Kleiser**

Ocean Camouflage

Thick blue paint on porthole window glass and a dark, muddy colored gray paint on the hull are found useful in making ocean liners inconspicuous.

* * *

The rules and regulations of the Greek navy, at one time, did not restrict enlistments to men. Greece had a female admiral named Lascarina Bouboulina. Her likeness appears on a number of Greek stamps to this day.

New Experiments

A 12-place troop-carrying glider will be built by a Baltimore aviation firm on an experimental basis for the U. S. Army.

FACTS & FIGURES
YOU FORGOT YOUR PUFFS
POWDER PUFFS ARE IMPORTANT TO THE U.S. ARMY AIR CORPS. THE PUFFS, WITH HOLES CUT IN THEIR CENTERS, ARE USED AS PADDING ON RADIO HEADSETS.
IT'S A FACT RADIUM EVOLVES ENOUGH HEAT IN AN HOUR TO MELT ITS OWN WEIGHT IN ICE
THE SUN NEVER SETS ON THE U.S. FLAG. IT WAVES OVER 4,000,000 SQUARE MILES OF TERRITORY — FROM ALASKA TO THE VIRGIN ISLANDS, FROM THE PANAMA CANAL TO AMERICAN SAMOA!
K. PARRIS

Did You Ever Wonder

How the Harlequin Costume Originated?

Harlequin was a popular character in the Italian comedies of the sixteenth century. His costume consisted of a varicolored motley garment, a black mask and a girdle about the waist. A romantic legend offers an account of how the costume originated. According to the tale, some students of Bergamo took pity on a fellow student in very reduced circumstances. Being too poor themselves to buy their friend a suit, each of the students brought whatever odd bit of material he could find, and a garment was fashioned from the many-colored bits thus obtained. The costume became famous at Bergamo and from there made its appearance in the extemporized Italian comedies of the day and has ever since represented the type of the player who first wore it.

* * *

Why "Love" Stands for "No Score" in Tennis?

One ingenious and plausible explanation of the use of the word "love" to signify "nothing" in the scoring of such games as tennis claims love to be, in this case, a corruption of the French **l'oeuf**, meaning an egg. The French word is also slang for "zero," and is comparable to our slang term "goose egg," both being based on the egg-shaped contours of the zero or naught. The theory also has been advanced that the French **tenez**, "hold," gave us the name tennis itself.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Answers to Word Scramble

1. nature	6. liable
2. gentle	7. beauty
3. alters	8. verify
4. rowing	9. darker
5. elopes	10. towing

In Lighter Vein

Isn't It So?

"Van Nestlewaight talks a great deal about his family tree."

"Yes, a family tree is much like other trees; the smallest twigs do the most rustling."

First Always

A local paper had published a report of the engagement of the local schoolmaster. In the next issue was published:—

"As we were the first to be able to publish the report of the engagement of Mr. J. Smith, our respected schoolmaster, to Miss Matty Murphy, so we are now in a position to be the first to report that there is not an atom of truth in the assertion."—Tit-Bits.

Large Enough

The gilt was still on the wedding ring of the customer who was buying a cookery book.

"I think I'll take this small one at half-crown," she said at length.

"We have a larger edition of that at five shillings," the assistant said temptingly.

"No, thank you," replied the bride shyly; "you see, both my husband and I are small eaters."
—Answers

Permanent

When Eugene Field was writing his newspaper column in Chicago, he once made a trip to New York. After a few days he ran out of money and borrowed $50 from a friend. Some months later the friend arrived in Chicago and asked the writer for the money.

"Oh, it slipped my mind," apologized Field. "But I'll take care of it tomorrow sure."

The next day the following announcement appeared in Field's column:

"Mr. ——— is in town, looking after some of his permanent investments."—Milwaukee Journal.

Daily Anecdote

Convincing Lesson

A member of the congregation of Henry Ward Beecher who had lost his fortune speculating on Wall Street came to the great clergyman and voluntarily promised that he would not speculate for one year. Six months later he returned to the minister and asked to be released from the agreement, saying, "I can make more on the market in one week than I am now making in a year."

Beecher refused to let him off, but advised, "Do your speculating on paper, and at the end of the year tell me how you would have come out had I let you go."

At the end of the year the former speculator came to Beecher and said, "If I had actually made those deals I had contemplated I would have failed three times in the six months."

Courtesy Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University

Bird-men—by Goya

Could it be that the famous Spanish painter anticipated the trend toward parachute troops when he portrayed the above scene?

Party Fun

Object Game

The hostess provides one large picture from a magazine or newspaper containing a great variety of objects—such as an advertisement of some food showing many articles arranged in a table or the page torn from a catalogue showing a variety of things used in the home—which are counted beforehand. Each player is provided with pencil and paper. The picture is passed around and each guest is allowed only two minutes in which to view these various objects. When everyone has seen the picture it is laid face down on the table. Each player then is to write down the names of as many of the objects he can remember within a ten-minute period.

Say there were thirty objects. An excellent score would be from 27 to 30; a good average would be around 20 to 27; a fair one from 15 to 20.

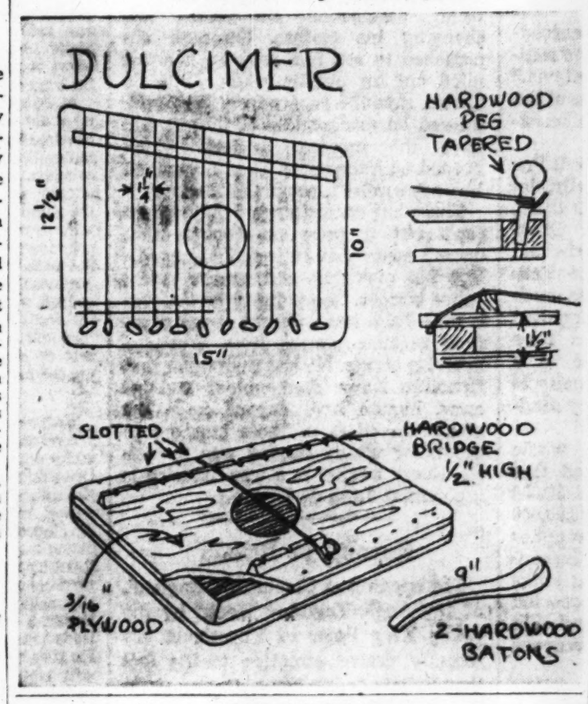
Word Scrambles

The idea is to combine each pair of words into one complete word.

1. are nut	6. ile lab
2. ten leg	7. yea but
3. sel art	8. fry vie
4. own rig	9. red ark
5. sop lee	10. win tog

(Answers Appear Elsewhere on This Page)

Make It Yourself



Patience Is Power

It is not necessary for all men to be great in action. The greatest and sublimest power is often simple patience.—Horace Bushnell.

'Florence Nightingale'

London

When this war is over there will be many people who look back on events and praise the name of Miss Joan Stavridi, the daughter of a London banker, who was in Crete when the Germans attacked.

The Red Cross Hospital of which she was matron had no better protection than sailcloth, yet Miss Stavridi carried on her work, inspiring the nurses and keeping the patients cheerful amidst all the horrors of conflict.

When the Nazi bombing became still more severe the hospital was removed to near-by caves, and still she went on with her work. Then the Germans came, and took Miss Stavridi prisoner, carrying her off to Greece. It is believed that she was still able to carry on her work as a Red Cross nurse in Athens, and people have now dubbed her the "Florence Nightingale of Crete."

Brevities

Boston Herald: Now that they are going to do away with the cellophane windows on envelopes, all might be a lot rosier if they could also do away with what's so often behind them at the first of the month.

Detroit News: Something that contains no eggs, no sugar and no butter is hailed as the Victory Cake. Or maybe we've got the whole thing confused with the hunt for a rubber substitute.

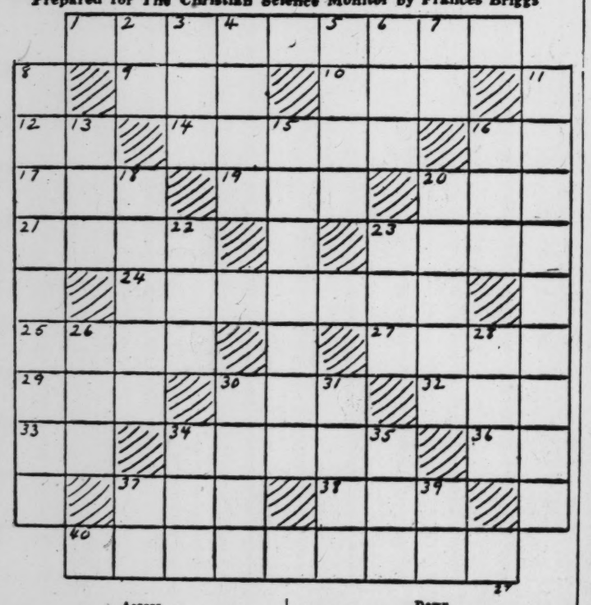
Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal: The difference between a folding chair and an antique chair is that the former is expected to fold when desired.

St. Louis Star-Times: Salt is plentiful and inexpensive, and it isn't being rationed. Take several grains of it with every war rumor you hear.

Dallas News: While we have no direct information we suspect there are some folk living beyond their income tax.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who is poet laureate of England?
9—Who invented saxophone?
10—What did Eugene Field's Little Boy Blue dream of (sing.)?
12—Behold!
14—Man returning from St. Ives was accompanied by whom?
16—Cremona, Italy, is on what river?
17—Girl's name.
19—Who is little boy in Dickens's "Christmas Carol"?
20—What is a coiled knot of hair?
21—Who was chief of Olympian gods?
23—What would you feed a Percheron?
24—What are great waves of the sea swelled by the wind?
25—Juice of what vegetable is used to color borsch?
27—What is capital of Peru?
29—Where is the malleus?
30—Possessive pronoun.
32—What is a prefix meaning "not?"
33—What Mother Goose character sang for his supper (init.)?
34—Place of agreeable ease is said to be a bed of what?
36—Per cent (abbr.).
37—Sesame is what?
38—What is 13th letter of Hebrew alphabet?
40—Who were noted for their love of luxury and pleasure in ancient times?

Down

2—While.
3—What cutting instrument consists of a blade with sharp teeth on its edge?
4—What is a way of departure?
5—Separate particular in an account is what?
6—What Greek goddess was identified with Roman Aurora?
7—What suffix denotes "characteristic of"?
8—What was first name of author of "Sonnets from the Portuguese"?
11—Who is sister of Joan and Barbara Bennett?
13—Poem.
15—According to Shakespeare, it is wasteful to throw a perfume on what flower (pl.)?
16—To place.
18—Who composed opera "Le Domino Noir"?
26—What is a dock, or other reservoir for water?
28—To rest.
23—Critic thought what bird was stuffed in poem by James Thomas Fields?
26—Would you eat, don, or row a lekach?
28—What is an implement for washing floors?
30—What is a city of Kansas?
31—What is a prefix meaning "half"?
34—What is one of primary veins of a leaf?
35—What do you call the crop of young oysters in any locality?
37—What is a termination of numerals?
39—Myself.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

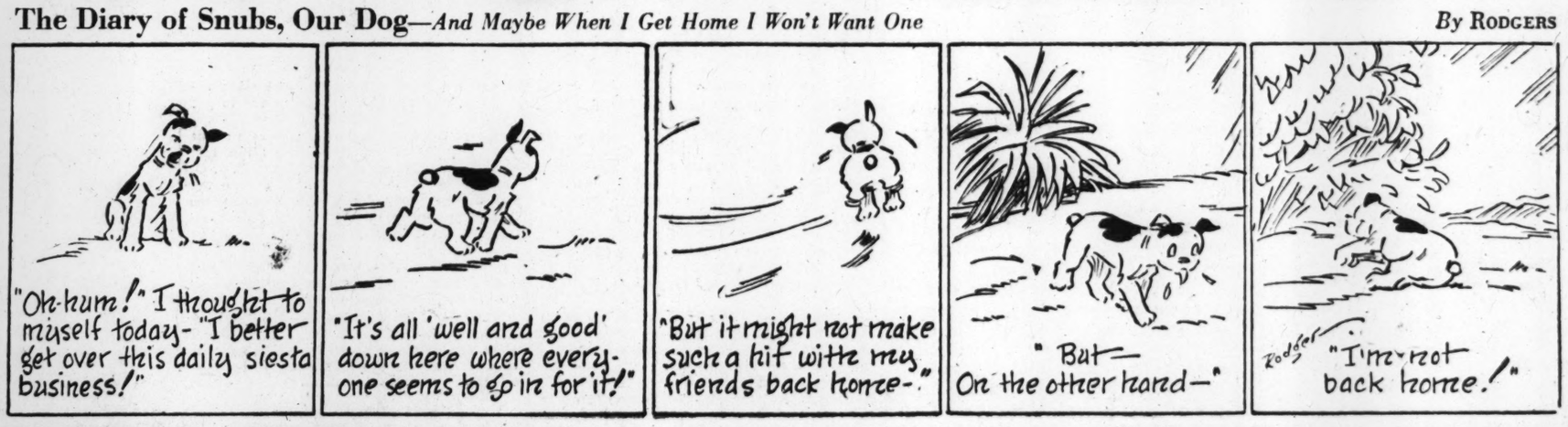
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*When Is a Stove Not a Stove?*

By Le Pelley

WE OUGHT TO TELL MR. WINK A STRANGE MAN IS LOOKING FOR HIM ...
WHY, HIS INVENTIONS MIGHT BE IN DANGER
MR. WINK...?! OH... I GUESS HE ISN'T HERE
I WAS JUST NOTICING THAT TALL CHIMNEY MR. WINK PUT UP... DO YOU THINK IT MAKES OUR STOVE WORK BETTER THAN IT USED TO?
WELL, LET'S TRY IT AND SEE
WOW... THIS STOVE WON'T WORK AT ALL!
SOMETHING WRONG?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*And Maybe When I Get Home I Won't Want One*

By Rodgers


"Oh-hum!" I thought to myself today- "I better get over this daily siesta business!"
"It's all 'well and good' down here where everyone seems to go in for it!"
"But it might not make such a hit with my friends back home-"
"But— On the other hand—"
"I'm not back home!"

The Adventures of Waddles—*Confetti Alfresco*

By The Hagers

"I HAVE A BIG SURPRISE," JILL SAID. A PICNIC ON THE GROUND WAS SPREAD.
WE SAT DOWN IN A FESTIVE MOOD TO PAPER PLATES AND PAPER FOOD.
MATILDA, WITH GREAT SELF-CONTROL, POURED BITS OF PAPER IN A BOWL.
SHE WHISPERED, "THESE ARE NOT SO BAD; THEY TASTE LIKE BREAKFAST FOODS I'VE HAD."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Remember Yugoslavia!

The "arsenal of democracy" is so flooded with calls for help today, all the front lines of freedom are so desperately in need of supplies, that America is put to it to know where its aid is most deserved and most useful. Bataan, Burma, Java (where the Dutch are reported still fighting), the Free French, Australia, China, Russia, Libya, Britain (for an invasion force), Turkey—all have strong claims for help from the United States.

But the date reminds us of one other—Yugoslavia. It was just a year ago that the Yugoslavs threw out a Government which had agreed to let the German Nazi machine roll through to crush Greece. Americans should remember how they thrilled to the news of that desperate, one could almost say foolhardy, defiance of the military power which had swept over Europe. Americans should remember also some promises they made at that time.

When Hitler's legions actually pounced, on April 6, Secretary Hull at once voiced America's indignation and America's purpose, announcing that "his Government . . . is now proceeding as speedily as possible to send military and other supplies to Yugoslavia." The sad sequel—apparent success of the Nazis in smashing Yugoslavian resistance—is too well known.

Entirely too well known indeed! For much of it was not true. Gradually, despite all Nazi efforts to hide the truth, it became known that Gen. Draja Mihailovitch and his heroic Serbs and Montenegrins, were not only continuing to resist but were carrying on much more than the "little war" suggested by the phrase guerrilla activities. They fought several Nazi divisions to a standstill and Berlin was led finally to acknowledge their importance by sending a peace mission.

We have never gotten the whole heroic story. But it is reported that General Mihailovitch controls 20,000 square miles and has a force of 100,000 men. Their desperate need for supplies has been partly met by raiding the convenient Italians or even taking tanks from the Germans. Russia is reported to have sent in planes and probably British—possibly American— weapons have somehow found a way.

Remembering Yugoslavia is more than a matter of appreciation for men who have the courage and the love of liberty to make such a stand. It should include an understanding of the fact that Yugoslavian resistance last April threw the Nazi timetable askew, so winter reached Moscow before Hitler, and possibly gave the British just the time required to hold Syria and Iraq. It should include the knowledge that General Mihailovitch might perform a similar service this year in connection with Nazi plans for a spring offensive.

One of the most threatened points is Turkey. Any diversion the Yugoslavs can create in the Balkans, eases the pressures on Turkey, may affect the attitude of the Bulgarians, Hungarians and Rumanians and lessen German power even on the Russian front. The Yugoslavs, if any practicable way can be found to help them, might threaten the Germans' main lines to the Middle East, the Orient railway and the Danube.

What help can be given them—the nearest Allied forces are 600 miles away—is for experts to say. But certainly the desire to support heroic resistance, to honor promises of aid, to put weapons into hands which will use them to best advantage—all these reasons dictate an attempt to help the Yugoslavs.

The Magic Bean

Announcement that the acreage goal of soybeans in the United States for 1942 has been set at 9,000,000 illustrates a welcome trend. War reverses have brought home in startling fashion that the U. S. A. is not self-sufficient. The development of the soybean crop, from 2,000 acres in 1909 to 5,500,000 in 1941, indicates that a good start has been made toward making it so in one respect. Still not enough research had been done in advance of the present emergency, not enough machines built to permit maximum use of this remarkable legume.

The soybean may well be a trail blazer in making American soil produce materials needed both in war and peace. Use of soybean oil may exceed that of cottonseed oil this year for the first time as shortening and in oleomargarine. It will help fill the gap in the shortage of tung and castor oil for paints, varnishes, and linoleums. Already the bean is utilized for plastics, glue, and airplane parts—not to mention its food and feed uses. In our generation, the Chinese wonder bean has come a long way.

Patriotism Above Price

Julio de Castro is a Navy Yard worker in Honolulu. Not an important fellow—at least not until a day or so ago. But he has made an important contribution to a subject vital to the American war effort.

It was not so much what de Castro did in the first place—though that was fine enough—but his attitude afterward that makes him an example for everyone out of uniform engaged in turning out ships and planes, tanks and guns. Thirty-two sailors, who on December 7 were trapped in the hull of the capsized battleship Oklahoma, will never forget de Castro and his crew, who cut their way through plates and bulkheads to rescue them. Other Americans should not forget it either.

From sometime around noon Sunday, December 7, to 7 o'clock Monday night, de Castro and his men had labored inside the capsized ship, much of the time in the dark and in water. They had seen and felt war's horrors and the panic—yes, and the courage—of men facing destruction. De Castro was changing his clothes. Someone approached to ask him why he had not filled out an overtime slip. Julio de Castro, says the report from Honolulu, uttered an exclamation of disgust and gave the inquirer a look which needed no interpreter. Then he walked home five miles through the blackout.

There are some things a fellow just can't put a price on—though that doesn't mean that Julio should not collect his overtime and maybe get a bonus besides. The point to be stressed is this: Julio was willing to work overtime because human lives depended upon his efforts. No less than upon that Honolulu Navy Yard welder and his crew, human lives depend upon the maximum effort of those engaged in producing vitally needed war materials. Every worker in a war industry is a potential Julio de Castro.

Royalty in Britain

The opening at Cambridge, England, of an "Anglo-Yugoslav Week" by the young King Peter of Yugoslavia has recently drawn attention to the fact that Britain today has a greater number of resident crowned heads than at any period in its long history. The King of Norway, the Queen of Holland, the Grand Duchess of Luxembourg, the King of Albania, the King of Yugoslavia, the King of Greece, as well as King George VI, live in or near London.

Yet, such is the temper of Britain, there is less pomp, less ceremony in the country than ever before. These royal people live much as private individuals. The King of Norway may be seen fairly often in the stalls of London theaters, like any civilian. The King of Yugoslavia is studying international law at Cambridge., The Queen of Holland has abolished all the ceremonial of her former court. The war is a war for democracy, and royalty seems to be taking its place in the ranks.

That Rubber Cartel

Common decency demands the same code of patriotism from business men that it expects from the soldier.

The American public has reason to ask instant information as to whether that code has been violated in cartel agreements such as Thurman Arnold, United States Assistant Attorney General, has alleged to exist between the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and the I. G. Farbenindustrie, or German dye trust.

This, it should be noted, is as yet an unproved accusation. Press and public should withhold judgment as to the accuracy and portent of the charges until the company has had an opportunity to present its defense. The same consideration would apply to any other reports of restraints on American business by ties with Axis-dominated firms, but Americans certainly will want any such restrictions on war production removed if they exist.

According to Mr. Arnold's testimony the Standard company developed a synthetic rubber, butyl, which was capable of being made in America more cheaply and from a more plentiful material than the Germans had for their buna rubber (some of the formulas for which, incidentally, were kept in Germany as a military secret), but by agreement turned the butyl process over to Germany while keeping it out of production in the United States.

Such a procedure, if confirmed, would be in peacetime a disservice to American consumers. Its continuation in wartime, as one memorandum indicated it was intended to be, would, if proved, deserve stern censure and correction.

The Bookshelf

Philosophy for Democrats

A good many simple folk are convinced that totalitarianism fights against the very nature of man. By intuition, by knowledge of their own innate response to justice and freedom, they have come to the conclusion that the good life must be a very poor thing under any system where the individual is merely an instrument of the state.

We now have a distinguished book which arrives at the same position by a searching analysis of philosophic thought going all the way back to Greece and Palestine. In THE DESTINY OF WESTERN MAN (New York: Reynal & Hitchcock. $3) W. T. Stace has given us a lucid and thoroughgoing work which has won a prize for the "best nonfiction book written for the general reader" by an American professor. One general reader finds the volume rather hard going. But possibly it is about as simple as philosophy which deals with such a subject can be. And probably as philosophy it does as well as we could ask in explaining the mental concepts underlying today's world struggle.

* * *

Mr. Stace digs deep. He is by no means satisfied with saying that totalitarianism is no good because it is not our system. He understands that to a Nazi, Naziism may seem preferable to democracy, just as the German language may appear to him preferable to English.

The author declares we can no longer take as admitted the "self-evident" truths of democracy, for it is precisely these which totalitarianism denies. He asks, "Is there any rational way of showing that democratic ideals are better?" His book is an effort to prove that they are better suited to the very nature of man.

Mr. Stace is a tight thinker and he shows up a lot of foolish theories, while possibly overlooking some large truths. But for a philosopher he has a good deal of plain common sense which holds him to the main purpose of raising a standard against which the relative merits of democracy and totalitarianism can be convincingly tested. His common sense shows in the first sentence of the first chapter: "Civilization is organized goodness," and in taking that civilization as best which promotes a kind of life which the individual himself finds to be "a happier and more satisfactory way of life than that of other civilizations which are based upon other ideas."

* * *

He points out that three ethical concepts are working in the world today: The Greek ethics of reason and moderation; the Christian ethics of sympathy and selflessness; the Schopenhauer-Nietzschean ethics of will and power. He explains that the first two have developed and joined to form western civilization and particularly democracy, while the third has risen to challenge that civilization fundamentally. His argument is that the Nietzschean doctrine, which is the basis of Naziism, when applied in individual life leads to brutish excesses and self-destruction. He goes back to Plato, pointing out that mere will would cause a thirsty man to drink polluted water, but reason would save him. Similarly, a nation dominated by the Nietzschean worship of power and unrestrained by sympathy, reverts to animalistic strife and causes international anarchy.

Our philosopher concludes that such theories are so anti-social as to atomize the supposed organic unity of the totalitarian State, while he finds Christian sympathy essential to a civilized society. To democrats who need philosophical support for their innate convictions, he offers useful mental exercise.

D. M. R.

Yugoslavia's MacArthur

Scotland Carries On

SOMEWHERE IN SCOTLAND

It is marvelous how one accepts the changes wrought by war. Indeed, the rougher the going the more we appear to take it in our stride.

While our men are active in the services we housewives are grappling with our own problems at the Home Front; but we have grown so used to doing without that we hardly miss what once we deemed absolute necessities in food.

Onions? Things of the past till recently, when a few have shyly reappeared on the market, but there are leeks and shallots to replace them, besides the old-fashioned chives or "size" as we call it in Scotland.

Although we have guns we have never had to go without butter, though we have to be sparing with it. An old lady I know has unearthed from a cupboard one of those curiosities in butter dishes with the legend encircling it, "Ca' canny with the butter." The dish is a relic of days when butter was plentiful but money was scarce; now money is more plentiful while butter is scarce. In some homes you will find individual dishes with each person's weekly portion. Some of us mix margarine with our butter; others prefer to know which is which. A few I know save butter at breakfast by frying their bread with their modest bacon or sausage, thus making up at the same time for the absent egg.

To make up for eggs we ring the changes on cheese dishes, "mealie puddings," tinned stuffs, anything that's going. The American tinned foods have been a boon. Thanks awfully, dear American friends!

Fresh fruit is scarce, as our Hallowe'en friends found. One little lad had followed with his pals the ancient custom of dressing up as mummers and going from door to door entertaining their neighbors, expecting in return gifts of nuts, apples, and occasionally money. He came home disgruntled. "Ach!" he reported, "Nae nuts! Nae apples! Jist money!"

In this country where open fires are the rule the reduced size of our newspapers is a real handicap to the housewife. In my schooldays I remember laughing heartily at a fellow pupil who wrote in her essay on "The Newspaper," that newspapers were very useful for lighting the fire in the morning. D'you know, I have a great deal of sympathy today with her notion. No insult intended to our splendid papers but they *are* so handy (the old ones I mean) for the morning kindling.

We are thankful, however, to have what we need of fuel, as we have also of such necessaries as bread, flour, meal, and so on.

"No Grousing" is our motto here. Whatever happens we are all determined to keep cheerful—to put oil, not sand, in the wheels that make the war go round to victory.

JEAN MACLEOD SCOTT

Mirror of World Opinion

They All Support the War

One of the curious aspects of the current scene is the way in which the ex-isolationists, appeasers, "America-never-will-be-attacked" statesmen and other vocal gentlemen who have been most spectacularly wrong about everything are going right ahead—now firmly wrapped in the flag, of course—spreading their views on war and policy just as if they were still worthy of attention. But what is a good deal curiouser is the odd way in which these views, however divergent among themselves, invariably come down in one way or another to . . . making some kind of trouble for the war effort.

Senator Hiram Johnson, the isolationist bitter-ender, of course went all out for the war after Pearl Harbor, but his method of doing so was to shout for yanking all our forces back to protect the Pacific Coast, which would effectively have ruined any possible strategy in the Pacific. In somewhat similar, though less extreme, vein, Captain Joseph M. Patterson, whose mass-circulation Daily News spread isolationism and appeaserism right up to the end, seems to want to yank our forces halfway back, to Hawaii. He is, at any rate, dividing his efforts between emphasizing the need of reinforcing Hawaii and creating suspicion of our Dutch and British allies.

Colonel Robert R. McCormick's Chicago Tribune, up to Pearl Harbor the mightiest American voice of appeasolationism, has naturally enlisted for the duration, like every one else; yet it continues to blanket great areas of the Middle West with every sort of suspicion of the Government, to sow doubt of and animosity toward the British and hostility toward the Russians, and to continue propagating the notion that our soldiers are dying not because the Axis sprung its treacherous attack upon this country but because of the machinations of American "warmongers"! This isn't very helpful, either.

Nor are Mr. Hearst's efforts. Mr. Hearst in recent years was not an isolationist—it would be difficult to say just what he was—but he is now dividing his talents between ceaseless insinuations against the British and a fantastic clamor to "send help" to Bataan, which, if anybody paid attention to it, would make a final hash of whatever was left of our Pacific strategy after Mr. Patterson and Senator Johnson had got through. . . .

Today, to be sure, they are all, like Senator Wheeler, in favor of winning the war; but one wonders why that fact should make them—or anybody else—imagine that they are any safer or more reliable guides to policy than they proved to be in the past.—*New York Herald Tribune.*

Smoking in a War Factory

A judge presiding in Long Island City had an answer to union pleas for leniency toward twelve men caught smoking in the plant of the Brewster Aeronautical Corp.:

> General MacArthur and his men work long hours, too, and I'll bet they don't have much time to slip off for a cigarette.

The judge fined the twelve and gave them suspended jail sentences as a warning.

Here we get a peep at the laxity that can, and does, exist among too many American war workers. Not only did these men violate factory rules, but they took time off to slip into the washrooms to do the smoking. We had similar facts disclosed in the story of the Normandie—men lockmg themselves in the washrooms to smoke and stall, although every effort was being made to get the liner reconditioned for the Navy.

One of the most discouraging things about this Long Island occurrence was the fact that the chief plant steward of the C. I. O. union tried to get the court to excuse the violation on the ground that the washrooms where the men smoked were supposed to be fireproof. A smart union agent would not have done that. He would have seen an opportunity to teach these men a lesson and would have stood by management in its effort to break up such practices.

The sooner the America that is behind the lines realizes that it is at war, too, the fewer lives of American boys we shall have to sacrifice for victory.—*Milwaukee Journal.*

Jittery Massachusetts?

Younger States of this great country are accustomed to look up to Massachusetts, to sort of bask in the reflection of her colonial and revolutionary glory; and didn't Calvin Coolidge say, "Have faith in Massachusetts"?

But something has happened over Bostonway. State defense officials, with the approval of the Massachusetts administration, have authorized all persons, in case of air raids, to take shelter in anybody's house—just dive right in. Now the rest of us know you just can't drop in on people in Massachusetts without a previous introduction. . . .

But if the Massachusetts government is rattled, listen to the case of the lady who has an ancestral home in Saugus, aristocratic suburb. She has things in that house that go back all the way to Paul Revere and Bunker Hill. So, to preserve them, she has appeared before officials and has asked them to advise Germany, Italy and Japan that Saugus is an open city, and so claims immunity from bombing!—*Chicago Sun.*

Balance

If ears are to bear the clamor the hands make—
The hammer of rivets, the rushing whir of wheels,
The rumble of tanks and its sequel of earthquake—
They must hear, too, the sounds that silence seals.

If eyes are to see and pursue the outward duty—
Perceive the joinings and match the wings to their plane—
They must be seers as well and levelled in beauty,
Beholding man's inviolate domain.

To give, the heart must preserve its secret clearing,
Closed about to the world but open above
To Heaven and all the grace of Heaven's appearing,
Root free of hate and forested in Love.

FANNY DEGROOT HASTINGS

The Wide Horizon

The Fear of Victory

By Dr. Frank Aydelotte

From the Charter Day Address at the University of California

In his remarkable book on the reconstruction of Europe after the Napoleonic Wars Ferrero uses many times the striking phrase "fear of victory." . . .

We need not go back to the Napoleonic Wars for an example of fear of victory. That feeling was so strong in this country after the last war as to dominate our policy during the last twenty years. I did not then and I do not now believe that it was characteristic of the majority of our people, but it was the motive of a minority large enough to determine our action.

In 1920 a majority of the members of the Senate was in favor of signing the Versailles Treaty, of adhering to the Covenant of the League of Nations, and of taking our share of responsibility for the reconstruction of the world. But that majority was not quite the two-thirds required and as a result we turned our back upon our victory in war, refused to seize the opportunity of building a better world for which our young men had been fighting, and retired into a policy of isolation and neutrality which was in part responsible for the great depression and for this still greater war. It was fear of victory which, after we had won the war, caused us to lose the peace.

You who are now twenty or twenty-two years old have lived through the period between two world wars. . . . The first call which your country and the world will make upon you as adult men and women will be a call for sacrifice. I can only say that whatever suffering, whatever hardships, you may be called upon to endure in the grim world in which you are entering, the chances are that the future will be better morally and spiritually than the twenty years through which you have lived in the past. And it is the moral and spiritual values which count. . . .

* * *

The danger which I fear is not that we shall lose the war but rather that we shall again be afraid of our victory and lose the peace. . . . Certainly the believers in the bankrupt policies of neutrality and isolation are still among us and may be counted upon to lift their voices again at the end of the war. But this time for reasons which lie deep in the character of the American people I do not expect them to prevail. Our policy of the last twenty years, our great refusal of 1920, our willingness to be neutral between right and wrong—all this was in profound conflict with our national ideals. Those ideals of democracy, peace and civilization are meaningless unless we aspire to make them universal, unless we base them on the belief that all men are brothers. . . .

Our unhappiness during the last twenty years, our fumbling and uncertainty, has shown itself in many aspects of our national life. . . .

I attribute the radicalism of the young people of the last twenty years largely to this. un-American policy of fear and irresponsibility. . . . When our democracy seemed no longer to be actuated by great ideals but only by a narrow and selfish materialism, all kinds of pseudo-idealisms rushed in to fill the spiritual vacuum. This radicalism of youth, however mistaken it has often been and however disastrous might have been its possible consequences, has been marked by a certain elevation of spirit and courageous devotion to the public welfare which our political and religious leaders too often fail to supply. . . .

* * *

The Nazis are trying to organize the world on the basis of the rule of force; we must organize it on the basis of the rule of law. The mere defeat of the Nazi effort is not enough. That defeat will merely give us the opportunity to join the nations of good will into such an association as will make sure, so far as anything human is sure, that 1960 will see no repetition of such threats to civilization as were made in 1914 and 1940. . . .

We must not hide from ourselves the fact that when the war is won our victory will carry with it tremendous responsibilities. . . . The problems we must face are greater and more worldwide than men have ever faced before. But they will not be beyond the capacity of human thought and human wisdom. The one thing which will make their solution impossible is lack of courage to attempt them. We must never again allow ourselves to be afraid of the responsibilities of victory.

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